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9 February 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW BUDGET FOR ECOWAS--The Council of Ministers of the Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) has approved a budget of 6,536,129 units of accounts for the organisation in 1984. In another development, two centres in Nigeria are among the eight chosen by the organisation for the production of cattle to increase animal protein within the sub-region. This followed the adoption of the agriculture cooperation report by the council. The Nigerian centres are--Upper Ogun Ranch in Lagos State and Potta Cattle Ranch in Oyo State. Other selected areas are: Marahoue Ranch (Ivory Coast), Yanfoila Ranch (Mali), Livestock Development projects (the Gambia) and Famoila State Farm (Guinea). These together with the above are designated operation centres. Two centres--Kedougou Breeding Centre (Senegal), and Kaddi Breeding Centre for the Moore Zebu (Mauritania) are referred to as 'non-operational centres.' [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Jan 84 p 14]

CSO: 3400/568

LUANDA'S VIEW ON WAR DISCUSSED IN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Dec 83 p 21

["Own Correspondent's" Report: "Luanda's View of the War"]

[Text]

LONDON: In a summary of the conditions of war in the northern border region of South West Africa and the deep south of Angola, the Luanda Government speaks in bitter tones and after tacitly admitting that the country's remote south is under occupation by foreign troops, reaffirms its support for SWAPO'S military cadres.

The official resume is contained in the Luanda Government's regular international newsletter *Bulletin*. The paper repeats an earlier statement that Cuban troops in Angola will not be replaced by what it calls an international African force, as suggested earlier by Nigeria. The document quotes the Secretary for External Relations of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party, Mr Alfonso Van Dunem, on the subject of the Cuban troops being substituted by a force such as proposed by Nigeria.

The summary does not conceal Luanda's bitterness, and at times the language used is far from accepted international standards. After referring to Pretoria as a debased regime, the document asserts that the armed forces of Angola have been strengthened. The paper makes no reference to armament, but admits the creation in Angola of the *People's Vigilance Brigades and Militias*. These are incorporated in FAPLA, the country's regular army.

The paper warns of a counter offensive against South African forces, and UNITA. The latter is described as a 'bandit' organisation created jointly by the South African Government and the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

The paper states that the present operations coupled with ever-growing unity in the ranks of the Angolan masses, mark the start of an Angolan counter offensive, and, adds the document, victory over the enemy.

The problem is identified as South Africa, and not UNITA. In a brief reference to the earlier contact between Pretoria and Luanda on the

island of Sal, the document states that since the dialogue has not been restarted, and ascribes the failure to resume such talks as the 'hegemonistic' position of South Africa.

South Africa remains persistent, the paper continues, to establish its hegemony over Southern Africa, and this policy on the part of Pretoria is leading to the destabilisation of South Africa's neighbouring countries.

Referring to the independence of South West Africa, the document notes that the problem is nothing more than Pretoria's need to maintain positions allowing it to destabilise the countries of the subcontinent.

Referring to Pretoria as 'racist' the paper notes that the South African Government knows that with South West Africa's independence, it will be banned from Angola's south, along with the UNITA 'agents'.

That means, the document asserts, that South Africa would lose its bases of operations. That, Luanda states, is why South Africa is employing all means to prevent and

delay independence for South West Africa.

Defending the presence of Cuban troops, the paper says that the presence of the Caribbean troops, or for that matter all other troops on its territory, is purely a question of Angolan sovereignty, arising out of the necessity to defend Angola, and having absolutely nothing to do with the independence of South West Africa.

The document claims that material damage inflicted by South Africa on Angola, now totals 12 billion American dollars. UNITA was being used for acts of destruction, vandalism, and from bases inside South West Africa UNITA raiders were undertaking missions of assassination. These acts of murder and destruction were intensified after the coming of power in Washington of President Reagan.

In support of these claims, the document cites a book written by John Stockwell, a one-time head of a Central Intelligence Agency group active in Angola. In his book titled *In Search of Enemies* Stockwell, the document states, makes a telling judgment of the acts perpetrated by UNITA.

The document quotes Stockwell's observation that while UNITA military units may gain some armed victories in their sorties in Angola, in general terms the war launched by UNITA was lost.

The newly released document summarising conditions, also deals with the origin of UNITA and purports to set out how South African aid had created the fighting cadres of that movement which the Luanda Government describes as a bandit organisation and a pawn in the South African power struggle, while Pretoria at the same time tries to depict the UNITA group as an Angolan dissident faction fighting a guerrilla war against socialism.

Citing reports from the war zone in the border region of South West Africa and the deep south of Angola, the document claims that thrusts made by FAPLA units are showing more and more favourable results. It claims that during the course of 1983 large quantities of war material were captured from the invaders and the 'bandits', and adds that more than 11 000 people who had been kidnaped by the enemy, were freed.

Also retrieved, according to the document, were 10 000 head of cattle which the UNITA 'puppets' had stolen from Angolan peasants and which they were trying to take to their support bases inside South West Africa.

The document makes the very interesting observation

that there were efforts to start an illicit diamond traffic between Angola and South West Africa but that these plans were thwarted.

The paper summarises the armed acts against Angola in the following terms:

-theft, murder and acts of destruction are on the increase, and are not only evidence of the efforts to suffocate the Angolan process of national reconstruction, but equally it is evidence of the servility of the UNITA puppet bands which are being trained, equipped, manipulated and armed by South Africa.

The following operations are cited for the year:

-In the Huila Province 274 'bandits' were killed and 180 captured following several operations by FAPLA against the UNITA 'bandits.' Large scale action has been launched in this province to neutralise the armed UNITA bands.

-In the Bie Province two enemy camps were destroyed, war material captured and 28 'bandits' shot and killed. An enemy column was ambushed 93km from the Chitembo municipality, in the course of which two dissidents were killed and arms captured.

-In the Kwanza Sul Province in the municipality of Mussende an enemy camp

JOURNALIST TOURS SOUTHERN REGION, REFUTES SA, UNITA'S CLAIMS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Dec 83 p 19

[Article by Richard Helmore: "'What I Saw in Angola'"]

[Text] The recent successful military offensive by FAPLA (Angolan armed forces) in a number of provinces has inflicted heavy losses on Unita puppet forces. While deliberately ingoring this, the BBC and certain 'quality' newspapers continue to put out unverified claims made by Unita and to assist in the floating of rumours such as the arrival of 'several thousand more Cubans' in Angola.

Such claims and rumours are part of a carefully directed campaign of disinformation designed to create the impression that the Angolan government is under siege from Unita forces. This in its turn is aimed at assisting South African diplomatic efforts to push Unita as a serious political alternative to the legitimate government.

Yet the incalculable amount of military, financial and diplomatic backing which South Africa has invested in Unita has not borne the fruits intended. Unita's newly-trained 'special groups' require extensive South African reconnaissance and mercenary input, its battalion-strength units attack only poorly defended targets and, when routed, rely on South African air cover to escape (as, for example, from Cangamba).

Unita groups further north depend on supplies parachuted in by South African cargo planes flying at night. Unita's own ranks are being filled increasingly by young men abducted over the last year from southern Angola and taken to South West Africa for training. Not for the first time, packets of drugs were found on many of the hundreds of Unita bodies as they were counted at Cangamba.

solently warned by Unita press officers and by Tory Euro MP Sir James Scott-Hopkins to evacuate, were interested only in getting on with their work.

Later I travelled widely in the southern end of the country. During a week spent in Huila province, I covered the 400km road between Jamba and Lubango three times, on one occasion visiting the port of Namibe (previously Mocamedes), another 150km west

FALSE RUMOURS

The few day I spent in the northern diamond-mining province of Lunda Norte took in visits to all the mining divisions, by both car and helicopter. I saw nothing of the 3 000-strong Unita force which its leader Jonas Savimbi had boasted would be overrunning the province at that time. British mining engineers, who had been in-

of Lubango. I saw nothing to suggest that Angolan forces were being 'pinned back to the major towns'.

I also drove the 150km of dirt road from Jamba to Cuvelai, in Cunene province, the southernmost town on that route still in Angolan hands before the South African-controlled area. In Cuvelai I found a truck full of refugees arriving. Another would arrive later that day.

The local commissioner explained that these refugees had managed to escape from the South African-occupied zone - an ill-defined area covering most of Cunene province in which South African/mercenary/Unita forces occupy many towns.

REBUILDING - THE REALITY

Daily life, whether in Luanda or Cuvelai, continues. The rebuilding of the country and the structuring of a new society goes ahead. That which is sabotaged is repaired, new projects are begun.

Production may be low, but factories are operating all over the country. Agricultural produce finds its way to urban markets, albeit at inflated prices. In Luanda I found significant improvements in the provision of basic necessities such as water and electricity supplies over the two years I had been away.

During a short visit to Huambo, which Agence France Presse reported as being 'surrounded' a few months ago, I found people indignant at the suggestion that they might have loyalties to Unita on the basis of a tribal link with Savimbi. Many have friends and relatives who have been killed, mutilated or made homeless by Unita groups in rural villages. I also found that the Benguela railway, often said to have been put out of service, makes regular runs in both directions in and out of the city.

Western media reports of Unita advances and huge occupied zones do not reflect the reality of either the mood within Angola or the situation on the ground.

CSO: 3400/568

GDR EQUIPMENT ON DISPLAY IN LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Dec 83 p 2

Excerpt The commercial exposition from the GDR, which was inaugurated in Luanda last Tuesday, November 29, by Ismael Gaspar Martins, Angolan Minister of Foreign Trade, is still open to the public.

The exposition, which is the second of its kind held in Angola by the GDR, includes the participation of 14 German exporting companies and aims to broaden the commercial relations between the 2 countries through an increase in trade and an increase in technical cooperation, which is already substantial.

The exposition can be seen by the public at the "Casa Americana" grounds and will be open until December 6. It shows a broad range of merchandise and technologies that have been adapted to the needs of the People's Republic of Angola. The display includes agricultural, technical and communications equipment, refrigeration systems, household appliances, glass and porcelain objects, textiles and toys.

According to reports received by this newspaper from the director, the exposition has awakened notable interest on the part of the public and local businesses. Some ministries have expressed an interest in obtaining commercial contracts for some of the products offered by the GDR at this exposition.

It is worth noting that commercial exchange relations between Angola and the GDR revolve around several activities, mainly in agriculture. During the last few years, the German company Fortschritt Landmaschinen Export-Import supplied Angola with agricultural equipment as well as the necessary technical assistance and personnel training.

Up to now, the main German equipment acquired by Angola has been thrashing reapers and agricultural tractors. The new machines presented at this exposition are based on the models manufactured by the German company, and include foragers, portable milking machines and others.

Angola, on the other hand, has exported various products to the GDR. The most important of these is coffee, and contracts are being developed which will supply the GDR with iron ore.

It is worth noting that other systems of sophisticated technologies applied to other industries, such as systems for the transmission and distribution of electricity, electronic equipment, high-tension proving grounds, technical communication systems, telephones, primary and auxiliary telephone systems, transmitters and receivers, radio-telephone installations and antennas can be seen at the GDR exposition in Luanda.

12402

CSO: 3442/234

BUILDING INDUSTRY IN MALANGE EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Dec 83 p 4

Text Joao da Silva Dias, the provincial delegate for construction in Malange, said his department is going through the most critical phase of all time, caused essentially by "the habitual scarcity of construction material and equipment."

The technical-material supply is not good, a fact which is due to weak production by the cement, ink, tile and ironwork factories, among others.

As to the installation of the new equipment at the "Deolinda Rodrigues" ceramics factory, which would produce a substantial increase in the production of bricks, Dias said that "nothing has been done in spite of the fact that the equipment has been in the province for over 2 years."

He said that "this situation is the responsibility of the company that is supposed to do the installation," which at first was Manutecnica. According to a recent report from the National Administration of Construction Supplies, the company now responsible for the installation technicians is Uniceramica.

In his opinion of the delegate, to be successful in the manufacture of bricks, "it is not enough only to install the equipment; it is also necessary to provide the personnel with adequate machinery, such as mixing trucks, digging machines and accessories as well as fuel and lubricants to keep up their daily maintenance and repair."

He stressed that the project for diverting water from the Muquixe, in the municipality of Caculama, is awaiting the arrival of technicians to replace the pumps, since the present installation is of low capacity and "falls short of satisfying the needs of the people in the area."

Firefighters' Anniversary

The 30th of November, when the firefighters celebrated another year of existence, was commemorated in this province by a political ceremony presided by Domingos Dilucumbo, provincial delegate of the Ministry of Labor.

The ceremony, which was attended by members of the Ministry of the Interior, the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA) and the Party's Youth Movement, coincided with the end of the fire brigade's second training course on the prevention and extinguishing of fires.

The course, taught by Angolans, produced 12 firefighters who studied the prevention and extinguishing of fires over a period of 30 days. Results of the course were positive.

After affirming that the work of the firemen is of great importance, Domingos Dilucumbo said that the firemen play a very important role in the defense of the people's goods and of the national economy.

12402

CSO: 3442/234

ETHIOPIA

MAOIST DAILY: POW'S STARVING IN ERITREAN CAMPS

Oslo KLASSEKAMPEN in Norwegian 13 Dec 83 p 13

[Article by Trine Lynggard: "POW's Dying of Hunger"]

[Text] The situation for Ethiopian POW's in Eritrea has worsened recently by reason of drought and famine in the area. Ten to twelve POW's now are dying each month of hunger and malnutrition. Last year, 70 POW's died; this year, certainly at least 150 will die unless they soon get help from the outside.

Henning Morch of Physicians' Eritrea Action has just returned home from Eritrea with new information concerning the serious condition in which some 5,600 POW's find themselves.

Long-Standing Malnutrition

The situation is particularly critical for the 1,300 Ethiopian soldiers who have surrendered to EPLF after the sixth offensive in June of last year. They came from the Ethiopian army in wretched condition. Many of them are in EPLF's central hospital in the Orotta area in the Sahel mountains.

"Those whom I saw here were so exhausted from long-standing malnutrition that they could not manage to stand up. Some of them had lost their hair because of this. All are extremely anemic, with a blood percent of about 30 percent (the normal is approximately 90); they suffer from serious deficiency diseases such as dysentery and the like."

Extra Burden

"EPLF is doing its utmost to make the prisoners healthy, but they lack food even for their own people and troops, while the worst drought in many decades now ravages Eritrea. It is an enormous extra burden for a poor and hard-pressed liberation movement to support nearly 6,000 men who by and large are unable to produce anything for themselves."

"Nevertheless, I can attest that the Ethiopian POW's receive exactly the same food and the same treatment as every EPLF cadre and soldier in the base area.

POW's lie in the hospital side by side with wounded Eritreans. I was personally present when an Ethiopian POW was operated on. Many of them required blood transfusions, and often it is blood from Eritreans which they receive," states Henning Morch.

On His Own

On several occasions he talked with POW's on his own, without EPLF people in the vicinity. Many of them are Ethiopian students who speak good English. He also traveled around in the base area and saw the manner in which the various groups of prisoners lived.

Released

Three thousand of the prisoners are in fact no longer really POW's; they were released last year and live out of confinement now in the EPLF's base areas. They have been issued a "pass" from EPLF that they are free, and they can also travel to the neighboring country, Sudan. But they do not return to Ethiopia. Certain death awaits them there. The Mengistu regime does not acknowledge that EPLF has POW's, and a group of 500, who some years ago returned, became interned in camps - and subsequently have "disappeared."

"The freed prisoners have built up their own villages with stone houses. Here they are attempting to contribute to their own maintenance with small vegetable gardens and some hens. These are Ethiopians who have been with EPLF since 1977 and 1978. EPLF and the prisoners themselves emphasize that they must remain active. Those who become inactive become apathetic and ill. I met Ethiopians who worked in EPLF's offices and printing shops, and who participated in highway and building construction. They said that they themselves wanted to work."

Political Training

[Question] "How long must they have been with EPLF in order to be freed?"

[Answer] "After they have completed a political training, they are freed upon the evaluation of their own Ethiopian comrades. It can take either a long or a short time. The Ethiopian prisoners themselves call it education, and they seem to be extremely pleased with what they have learned. They are discovering for the first time that they have acquired a perspective of what is happening."

[Question] "What does the prisoners' instruction deal with?"

[Answer] "They learn everything from how to read and write their own language --Amharic--to Eritrean and Ethiopian history. They learn about the Super Powers and about how they use countries such as Ethiopia in their games. EPLF lays great emphasis on the fact that all Ethiopians are their brothers, with whom they one day will stand together in the fight."

Strategically Important

[Question] "But why does EPLF take POW's when it is such an extra burden for them?"

[Answer] "As an Ethiopian said to me when I asked him why Mengistu would not accept the freed prisoners: 'Do you really think he would have 3,000 political cadres?' For EPLF, it is strategically important to train the Ethiopians. They know that at some time a change will occur in Ethiopia, and at that time it will be necessary for as many as possible to know about Eritrea's struggle. Besides, they obviously have no other choice than to look after the Ethiopians who surrender. In contrast to Ethiopia, EPLF adheres to the Geneva Convention rules for treatment of POW's."

12578

CSO: 3639/48

STUDENT POPULATION IN SHOA REGION RISES BY 259.9 PERCENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIA HERALD in English 13 Jan 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] The student population in schools throughout the 11 provinces of Shoa administrative region has risen from 150,801 in 1966 E.C. to 542,768 in the current academic year, showing a growth of 259.9 per cent.

Comrade Hailu Abbi, Chief Regional Education Officer, told the Ethiopian Herald that the number of primary school teachers has grown from 2,884 in 1966 to 7,376, while the number of primary schools went up from 482 to 1,355 today. The latter registered a growth of 181.1 per cent.

According to Comrade Hailu, the number of students attending junior secondary in 1966 E.C. stood at 16,739 and the present total is 56,701. The number of teachers in these schools has increased from 501 in 1966 E.C. to 1,256 at present.

The head of the Shoa Regional Education Office has that the number of junior secondary schools has also grown from 76 in 1966 E.C. to 217 this year, while the number of students in senior econdary schools is 44,907 now compared to 11,057 in 1966 E.C. The number of schools has doubled from 21 in 1966 E.C. to 43 at present.

Comrade Hailu said the regional office has plans to build 51 additional primary schools this year and will expand the facilities of 15 junior secondary schools. The current figure of primary schools in the region is 1,650. This academic year 655 primary school and 175 secondary school teachers have been posted in different parts of the region.

The Shoa Regional Education Office will be spending this year more than 31.9 million and 2.0 million birr on salaries and running expenses, respectively. In 1966 E.C. the Regional Office spent around 11.3 million on salaries and 1.3 million birr to cover running expenses.

Comrade Hailu said that a large number of children and adults have begun to attend school following the launching of the nation-wide literacy campaign. He added that the people in the region are actively participating in the construction of primary schools, thereby contributing to the efforts of the government in this field. He noted that the people's contribution comes in the form of

labour, provision of local materials for the buildings and nominal financial assistance as the situation demands.

Comrade Hailu said there is a pedagogical centre in each of the 11 provincial administrative capitals, whose objectives are to promote educational activities. These centres undertake the training of teachers, conduct workshops and conferences for educational personnel. The centres also carry out studies and research work, draw up local curriculum and are responsible for the preparation and distribution of teaching aids to schools in their respective provinces.

Stressing further popular participation in the construction of schools, Comrade Hailu praised workers of Metahara and Wonji sugar factories and the inhabitants of Tchebo-Guragie, Haikotch-Butajira, Kembatta and Hadlya who had built secondary schools using funds raised by themselves. He also praised the popular participation in the area of extension of existing schools.

CSO: 3400/595

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GUM SHOWS MARKED INCREASE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jan 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] The production of natural gum in Ethiopia has showed a marked increase mainly in the last three years, covering the period 1973 to 1975 E.C. in which the output figures stood at 10,705, 17,902 and 25,231 quintals, respectively.

The information was released by Comrade Michael Asfaha, Manager of the Natural Gum Processing and Marketing Enterprise, in an interview with the Ethiopian Herald yesterday. The corresponding export earnings for the corresponding period was given as 726,667 birr, 3.1 million and 3.8 million birr, respectively.

Comrade Michael said with the exception of Arssi and Kaffa regions, natural gum is virtually found in all parts of the country in altitudes ranging from 300 to 1,500 metres above sea-level. He said the ideal altitude for the growth of gum-yielding trees are those lying at 500 metres.

According to the manager, the enterprise has come across a new product known as 'Gum Karaya', which comes from the tree 'Sterculia setigera'. Comrade Michael said tapping for the gum has already began in Gojjam and Wollega regions and described the product as one of the most expensive gums after Gum Myrrh. The other types of natural gums now marketed by the organization are Gum Olibanum or incense, Gum Arabic and Gum Oppoponex.

The manager said Gum Karaya is largely in the production of vinegar, ice cream and also for medical purposes. He stressed the discovery of this new type of natural gum will have a big impact on our enterprise. He said Dr. D. M. W. Anderson of the University of Edingburgh, an authority on natural gums, has collaborated in identifying the new product. The enterprises has working relationship with the Biology Department of the Addis Ababa University.

Comrade Michael said at present all the natural gums are being wholly exported, except in the case of incense, whose export quantity stands at 75 per cent. He said insence is graded into five qualities, four of which are exported. The fifth grade is usually consumed locally. The manger said the natural gums have a widerange of applications in industry, metallurgy, pharmaceuticals, plastics and textiles.

In addition to its regular activities, the enterprise is looking for other types of gum-yielding trees. The manager said we are collecting such trees, as well as leaves and flowers of others for further identification. The gum-yielding trees so far known belong to the Boswellia, comiphora and the acacia species.

The manager indicated that production of natural gum in Ethiopia is estimated at only five per cent of the actual potential. He gave a number of reasons for it. These included lack of trained manpower, the harsh weather in the production areas and lack of good knowledge on the part of the people about the values of these products.

The enterprise is directly involved in the production of natural gum in Gojjam and Wollega regions, where it has a working force of over 4,000 people engaged in tapping and collection of gum throughout the year. In the area of cleaning and grading (processing), the enterprise has employed around 1,500 workers that are serving at its plants in Gojjam, Wollega, Gondar and Nazareth.

Comrade Michael said if we are to exploit the nation's natural gum resources a minimum of 82,000 workers will be required only for tapping and collecting. He said the future plan of the enterprise is to have the grading and cleaning of the natural gum in the production areas and at the same time bearing their names.

CSO: 3400/595

BRIEFS

INSTITUTE GRADUATES 25 TECHNICIANS--Twenty-five technicians yesterday received certificates on completion of a three-month junior technicianship and outside plant maintenance course at the telecommunications branch training institute on Debre Zeit Road. Of the graduates, 15 took the junior technicianship and ten the outside plant maintenance course given for three months and three weeks respectively. Certificates of the graduates were handed over by Comrade Girma Engdayehu, General Manager of the Ethiopian Telecommunications Authority, who underscored the role telecommunications play in the socio-economic development of both developed and developing countries. In a similar development, the Maj. Gen. Mulugeta Buli Technical Institute in Holeta Genet graduates its 13th batch of trainees yesterday who completed three years of technical training in various fields. The graduating batch drawn from the ground, air and naval forces were trained as general mechanics, in woodworks, industrial electricity and foundry and also followed ideological education. Diplomas were given to the graduates by Comrade Brig. Gen. Alemayehu Desta, Head of the Training Section of the Ministry of National Defence. (ENA) [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Jan 84 p 1]

STAR WORKERS AWARDED PRIZES--Thirty-four star workers of the main transport department of Eritrea region in Asmara have been awarded prizes and certificates for their outstanding performances during the 1975 Ethiopian year. Certificates and prizes were handed out last week by Comrade Merid Nigussie, Chief Administrator of Eritrea region, to the star workers. The Chief Administrator lauded the meritorious workers for maintaining and repairing transport vehicles which were abandoned and made out of use through their own initiative and creative ability. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Yishak Tsegay, Deputy Administrator of Eritrea region, departmental heads of the regional administration office and employees of the transport department. Similarly, prizes and certificates were awarded here yesterday to star workers of the Ethiopian Paper Converting Plant and the Futura Furniture Factory (3 F) here for their meritorious contributions in raising production during the 1975 Ethiopian year. Twelve star workers and 22 others with exemplary discipline from the Ethiopian Paper Converting plant were given prizes and certificates by Comrade Gesit Tetchane, representative of the Addis Ababa Zone three COPWE office, and Comrade Yilma Adamu, General Manager of the Ethiopian Printing Corporation. Thirteen star workers of the Futura Furniture Factory received prizes and certificates from Comrade Arega Gebre-Tsadik, COPWE representative of Higher 19 urban dwellers association, and Comrade Worku Wondimu, General Manager of the Ethiopian Woodworks Corporation. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Jan 84 pp 1, 5]

REYA TEAM HOLDS TALKS--NEKMEPTE (ENA)--Comrade Negussie Fanta, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Wollega region, yesterday held lengthy talks with the visiting Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) team on youth activities in the region. The team headed by Comrade Getachew Robie, Chairman of REYA, is currently on a working visit to Wollega region to assess how REYA's regulations and action programme are being implemented. The team's talks with Comrade Negussie Fanta centred on the efforts made so far to organize the youth in Wollega region and on the activities of the regional branch of REYA. The talks were attended by Comrade Girma Aytenfisu, Head of youth affairs of the Wollega regional COPWE office, and Comrade Tesfaye Tibebu, Chairman of the Wollega regional branch of REYA. The REYA team Monday inspected the activities of district and basic REYA units in Arjo province of Wollega region. In another development executive committee members and chairmen of regional and provincial REYA chapters in Gedeo province, Sidamo region, deliberated on the rules and regulations of REYA and worked out strategies to the decisions passed by the 2nd REYA Congress into deeds. During the meeting, chairmen and control committee members at the district and provincial levels, exchanged views on ideological dissemination and on topics related to administrative affairs. Representatives of the REYA chapters also discussed the rules and resolutions of the revolutionary government and COPWE and expressed their readiness to pay every sacrifice in the struggle to wipe out illiteracy from urban centres before the tenth anniversary of the revolution. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jan 84 p 1]

WORKERS RECEIVE CERTIFICATES OF MERIT--Certificates and prizes were presented here Sunday to meritorious workers of the Misrak Flour and Oil Factory in recognition of their outstanding performance during the 1974-premises of the factory. The certificates and prizes were handed out to the meritorious workers by Comrade Arega Gebre-Tsadik, COPWE district representative of Higher 19 in Zone 3 at a ceremony held at the premises of the factory. Comrade Arega said on the occasion that socialist emulation is a system in which workers demonstrate their creative ability, exchange experience and strive for laying down the technical foundation of socialism. Comrade Arega also praised the workers of the factory for the efforts they made to achieve their production quota. Earlier Comrade Zerihun Megenta, General Manager of the factory, noted that the factory which used to produce only 160 quintals of wheat flour per day before the revolution is producing 300 quintals per day since the launching of the Development Campaign in 1971 Ethiopian calendar year. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Abate Limenih, General Manager of the Ethiopian Food Corporation, who presented certificates and prizes to adults who successfully completed their literacy course of the eight round and to comrades who were deployed in teaching in the literacy campaign. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 84 p 6]

MEDICAL AID FROM SWEDEN--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) yesterday received in donation 4,600 kgms of various medicine from the Ethiopians' Club in Sweden in aid of compatriots affected by drought in northern Ethiopia. The consignment was handed over at Bole International Airport to Comrade Haile-Marian Seyfu, Head of the emergency aid department of the RRC by Dr. Mohammed Mussa, representative of the Ethiopians' Club in Sweden, who had helped in co-ordinating and securing the medicine from companies and individuals

as well as members of the club in Sweden. Comrade Haile-Mariam thanked Ethiopians residing in Sweden for the donation. Dr. Mohammed on his part said similar donations will be made by Ethiopians in Sweden until the problems of man-made and natural calamities in Ethiopia are overcome. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jan 84 p 1]

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION INCREASE URGED--HARAR (ENA)--The Peasants association of Harar-Zuria province in Hararghe region has urged its members to boost their agricultural produces through co-operatives. The call was made last week at the end of the fourth regular meeting of the Harar-Zuria provincial peasants association which reviewed the activities of the association in the last 18 months. Comrade Mustapha Sali, Chairman of the association, in his progress report during the period under review said that there are 29 producers co-operatives in Harar-Zuria province with a total membership of over 1,800 and a working capital of over 2.2 million birr engaged in co-operative farming on a total of 155,200 hectares of land. He said that the 29 producers co-operatives in the province are being strengthened organizationally at Malba and Wolba levels--primary and intermediate levels of co-operative--using tractors, plough oxen, water pump motors and freight truck to improve their production and transport their produces to the market. Members of the Harar-Zuria provincial peasants association have also been engaged in clearing and repairing feeder-roads connecting their co-operative with each other and to market outlets and in soil conservation and afforestation schemes. Over 800 peasants who had followed modern techniques for raising farm productivity are presently giving advice and technical support to peasants in their respective localities in the efforts now underway to boost agricultural production in Harar-Zuria province. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jan 84 p 6]

CSO: 3400/595

PETROMOC TRAINS EMPLOYEES IN SPECIALIZED FIELDS

Security Guards

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 83 p 1

Article by Marcelino Silva

Text Forty workers have been taking a course at the PETROMOC Mozambique Petroleum Company refinery facilities in Matola since the beginning of December 1983. They are being trained to be safety and security guards whose main task, as our reporters learned from a source in PETROMOC's training center, will be to protect the facilities, initiate preventive measures and fight accidental fires.

This 9 month course is divided into four phases. Each phase of the training deals with specific areas.

The first phase provides the basics for protecting the facilities and the importance they have, given their strategic economic importance.

The next phase teaches the trainees about the company's main activity.

The third phase is aimed at integrating the trainees in the facilities' security forces. As the head of the PETROMOC Training Center, Ribeiro Nhantumbo, said, "The main objective of having the trainees join those already on duty is to allow them to become familiar with the task they are being trained to perform."

The next to last phase of the training is aimed at completely integrating the trainees in the daily activities of each field of safety and security while they continue to attend theoretical classes.

90 Day Assessment Period

After 6 months of training, the future members of the safety and security force will go through a 90-day assessment process.

In explaining some of the reasons behind the scheduling of rather long courses, the head of the refinery's technical division, Edmundo Fernando

Ferreira, points mainly to the nature of the work in a refinery, particularly the requirements for qualified personnel who are capable of doing the work efficiently.

Moreover, the same manager believes that by carrying out preventive and security tasks effectively (as any other task) depends, to a large extent, on maintaining the equipment in order to maximize output. This means that the personnel assigned to operate it must have a minimal amount of training in all areas.

Minimal Conditions Created

In addition to a classroom, PETROMOC's training center has a projection room to show films pertaining to the activities of a refinery. This ensures that the center's usage is more in line with the work requirements.

The films shown there also deal with measures to be taken in the event that a fire breaks out: both in how to extinguish it and how to protect the remaining facilities that have not been hit.

A firefighting training ground complements the conditions created to make the training as complete as possible.

As we were able to see, after a class on theory, the trainees take some time training in fighting fires. All the necessary materials for this are there on the premises.

Involve all Workers

One detail worthy of mention is the fact that teaching workers about safety and security is not limited to the fire fighting brigade. This training includes almost all the enterprise's refinery area workers, from administrative personnel to the laborers from different departments.

According to the head of safety and security, "This measures is aimed at meeting any contingency. In the event that fire breaks out, each worker will know what to do."

"Of course, we have persons to give first aid and a first aid kit in each department," concluded this same manager.

Different Courses Described

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Dec 83 p 3

Article by Marcelino Silva

Text The PETROMOC Cadre Training Center, which is located in the nation's capital, has been training skilled workers from the literacy and adult education classes. Reports gathered by NOTICIAS from the Human Resources

Directorate of that domestic strategic enterprise indicate that several workers who had completed the adult education classes in previous years were trained as metal workers, welders, electricians, pump and compressor mechanics among other skills since the end of 1982 to now.

It was realized in November 1982 that one group had "survived" the most recent adult education classes. The members of this group had graduated and were immediately placed in several trade courses scheduled at that time."

According to the information provided by that firm's human resources director, Antonio Jose Langa, "We grouped these workers with others recruited by the labor services who had a seventh grade education."

Trainees' Level of Education Respected

One peculiarity that characterized these courses right from the beginning was the need to respect the level of education some of the trainees have, particularly those who were just finishing the adult education classes.

In order to prepare the workers for the specific nature of the work done by that firm, the first part of the training consisted of teaching the basics in Physics, Chemistry, Math, Portuguese language and an introduction to the oil industry.

The next phase was almost entirely dedicated to the skills. It was at this point that workers were selected for each skill and each group then began to attend classes according to the nature of each course.

The fact that there are short breaks between the theoretical classes and the hands-on experience is noteworthy. According to our source, this permits rather rapid assimilation of the subject matter connected with the work they are being trained to do. Our interlocutor explained, "This means that, in certain cases, the trainees go from a theoretical class to hands-on training after a break. This allows them to encounter what they learn in theory in real life situations."

147 Workers Trained

A total of 147 workers have been trained in the following skills: 22 as metalworkers, 9 as welders, 13 as electricians, 16 as pump compressor mechanics, 36 in production and shipping, 6 for the thermal electric plant and 45 for several areas connected with the refinery's safety and security.

Higher Education

The activities involved in training cadres for that important sector of the nation's economy are not restricted to local efforts. As our interlocutor indicated, there is a constant need for increasing the capacity to deal with work requirements.

As a result, there are four workers training at an advanced level mainly in the colleges of engineering (chemistry) and economy.

He also noted that, for the first time, PETROMOC has two Mozambican engineers--one is a mechanical engineer and the other a production engineer--who graduated after the nation's independence. They were trained in Romania. According to the head of PETROMOC's Training Center, Ribeiro Agostinho Nhantumbo, they are now being integrated into the firm's day to day activities through a two and one half year training period.

Academic Training

Technical training for PETROMOC's workers is closely related to academic training. As a result, there are (already studying) 19 workers registered for the Industrial and Business Institutes' first year under the firm's sponsorship. There are also 12 registered for the second year, 9 of them in the Industrial Institute and the remainder in the Business Institute.

"We have also been supporting some educational establishments, particularly the Industrial and Business Institutes, by having some of their students train in our firm," added Director Antonio Langa.

More Details

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Up till now, PETROMOC has trained 147 workers in its own facilities in Maputo, as metalworkers, welders, electricians, pump and compressor mechanics, in production and shipment of products and also in areas connected with the thermal power plant and refinery safety and security.

Antonio Langa, that company's human resources director, provided this information to NOTICIAS. He added that PETROMOC's Cadre Training department is training skilled workers from those who are in their own unit's literacy and adult education programs.

"We group these workers with others who have a seventh grade education that are recruited by Labor Resources," said Antonio Langa. He added that PETROMOC respects the trainees' academic level in its professional training program, particularly those who have just finished adult education.

Thus, in order to prepare the workers for the specific aspects of PETROMOC's work, the first part of the training program consists of teaching the basics of such subjects as Physics, Chemistry, Math, Portuguese and an introduction to the oil industry.

During the training period, the time span between the theoretical and practical classes is relatively short which, according to our source, allows the subject matter to be quickly assimilated. Antonio Langa explained, "This means that, in certain cases, the trainees go from a theoretical class to a practical one after a break from the first. This allows them to confront those things they studied in theory."

TERRITORY FORCE TO RESORT TO 'HOT PURSUIT' RAIDS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] A warning from the South West Africa Territory Force yesterday that it will resort to "hot pursuit" raids into Angola to stop Swapo infiltrating Namibia comes as tension in the region is coming to the boil.

The tersely worded communique came in the wake of a resolution proposed by Zimbabwe in the Security Council of the United Nations condemning the presence of South African troops in Angola.

The resolution received strong support from France, but the United States abstained from voting.

The resolution in turn followed reports from the official Angolan news agency, Angop, which said South African planes had bombed the southern Angolan town of Caiundo for eight hours on Monday.

At the same time SA Defence Force headquarters announced from Pretoria that three South African soldiers had been killed in skirmishes in the operational area.

And in its statement yesterday the SWATF said it was preparing for the annual infiltration into Namibia by Swapo, following the murder this week of two civilians and the wounding of three others in war-torn Owambo and Kavango.

The communique said: "In the last three days Swapo terrorists have murdered two and wounded three members of the local population in Owambo and Kavango using Makarov and Tokaref pistols."

One of the people murdered was Mr David Kampenge of the Nkurnekuru district of western Kavango.

The security forces were conducting follow up actions.

"Elements of the security forces are investigating these latest murders which could be the work of assassination groups which are normally associated with the annual terrorist infiltration during the rainy season," the statement said.

The security forces were prepared for this and would do everything in their power to safeguard the local population.

They would strike at Swapo wherever they were, including hot putsuit raids into Southern Angola.

The simmering tension that is rising to the boil in the region follows a proposal by South Africa at the UN last week for a 30-day ceasefire from January 31.

This was rejected by both the ruling MPLA in Angola and Swapo as a ploy.

Observers in both South Africa and here predicted last week South Africa might retaliate militarily to this rejection.

But what South Africa has once again succeeded in doing with its fancy diplomatic footwork is creating another issue in the perennial Namibian question.

What has happened now is that it is not only Cuban withdrawal that is now on the international agenda, even though it is theoretically rejected.

The new issue is South African withdrawal from Angola.

CSO: 3400/520

HOPELESSNESS NOTED IN ATTITUDE OF INDEPENDENCE-SEEKERS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Dec 83 p 10

[Editorial: "SWA Nationalists, the Outlook Is Bleak but our Determination Is Strengthened"]

[Text]

Although largely unruffled at face value, the year which draws to a close next week cannot claim to have been a period of internal consolidation and neither of economic improvement. By and large, a period in which the status *quo* was maintained with not a sign of dynamic political thinking in sight, the very prerequisite to economic and social revival.

Early in the year in a belated effort to save face, the Turnhalle Ministers Council tendered its resignation when it was evident that South Africa was about to scrap its creation, and political tool which had become redundant at that stage.

Late in the year came the effort to launch an all-party conference, once again an attempt instigated and launched by political factors who have committed every failure, and whose final deficiency seems to be the refusal to acknowledge that they no longer enjoy any credibility.

All this is history, and only time will tell how right we were in discarding this bazaar group as of no consequence because at the outset they should have laid down the broad principles of agreement - continuation of the puppet status of our country with the emphasis on ethnicity and 'nations' or the spelt-out, non-negotiable principle of one country and one nation, under one flag and bound by allegiance to one government, with all facilities and all resources to all people, inclusive of the scrapping of separate schools, which are to be replaced with a national syllabus, compulsory and applicable to all for this is one of the cardinal keys of nationhood.

Instead, the conference dragged on, with plenty of drink at night, and savouring the steaks of the restaurants at whose expense it would be interesting to know.

As far as the border war is concerned, little happened, other than the increasing evidence that SWAPO's

military wing suffered so heavily that a regrouping can be done only at make-shift expediency. There also was highlighted during the year the fact that South Africa is presently more concerned with FAPLA, Angola's regular army, than with SWAPO, correctly identifying the growing power of an army prepared to fight for their country with South Africa equally determined to aid her ally UNITA, a political and military struggle to gain dominance in influence in the subcontinent, with a view to dictate the political terms in the end.

Thus, for the nationalists of the fatherland among whom we take our place with pride irrespective of the consequences, the message is hard. On us there has fallen the fate to empty the mug, regardless of the outcome.

We have no illusions about hardship, for we are tied in holy matrimony to reality and to principles.

We realise that our country has two choices - to align itself to South Africa, and to work with the South Africans with a view to be absorbed and incorporated by them, or to work for a country where our people despite diversity are one, and speak as one, and where we take possession of our country, heal its wounds and work for its welfare, while at the same time taking our place in the community of nations, and living in peace and cooperation with our neighbours, including South Africa which is needed by us not to dictate to what we should do and become, but to help us getting up from our knees.

The hopes are forlorn, for we are neither wanted nor discarded. We are being raped, and we are being plundered. God willing, there will be at some unspecified future date a turning point. It must come, for the law of averages certainly did not discount South West Africa.

CSO: 3400/520

ZAMBIA TO REVOKE CANU MEMBERS' DEPORTATION ORDERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] WA-Sapa-Reuter

Lusaka: Zambia has decided to revoke deportation orders served on members of the Caprivi African National Union, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Frederik Chomba, said yesterday.

In an interview with the ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, Mr Chomba said, "although we are rescinding the action, this does not give them a green light to engage themselves in inimical activities".

CANU, which split from Swapo in 1980, is not recognised by the Zambian Government. Many of its members want the Caprivi strip in north-eastern Namibia to form an independent country.

"Any action that will not be in the interest of the Zambian Government will be dealt with accordingly," the Minister told the government newspaper.

He said deportation orders were served on CANU members because they had engaged in activities counter to the interests of the Zambian Government. The orders are thought to have been served on about a dozen people.

The expulsion of former Swapo Vice-President Mr Mishake Muyongo from executive positions in both Swapo in 1980 and CANU this year, brought about many squabbles, reports our Political Reporter.

CANU Foreign Affairs Director-General, Mr Ernest Likando, recently set out the background to the problems in a lengthy statement titled 'Why changes in CANU leadership hierarchy'?

A merger between Swapo and CANU since 1964 was broken in 1980 after leadership differences.

After the split and while CANU was reorganising itself, Mr Muyongo accused two of his top aides, Mr Chibeya Simasiku and Mr Lemmy Matengu of plotting against him.

Mr Likando alleged that Mr Muyongo then handpicked Mr Gideon Matengu, his cousin, as his closest aide.

"Muyongo started travelling with him on secret and unauthorised missions without the knowledge of the CANU leadership.

"In October 1982, Muyongo confused the cadres by fabricating stories to his South African Defence Force masters that Simasiku and Matengu were communists and that they wanted to convert CANU into a communist member party," Mr Likando alleged.

The two CANU leaders were placed in a very poor light, he said.

Mr Likando said Muyongo expelled the two leaders in December 1982 without the knowledge of the CANU members.

"On February 5, 1983, we nullified the expulsion. We challenged Muyongo to meet us anywhere in Botswana for discussions.

"He did not respond to the challenge, but adopted a threatening attitude," Mr Likando said.

Mr Muyongo was expelled from CANU as president on May 31, 1983 and accused of the following:

- .That his unauthorised secret contacts with the enemy was orchestrated by an international outcast state in Southern Africa;

- .That he ran the affairs of CANU single-handedly and had allegedly betrayed the people of the Caprivi strip (Itenge);

- .That he was instrumental in the merging of CANU with Swapo (in 1964) without consulting the people of Caprivi;

- .That he embezzled party funds and misused aid given by sympathisers from abroad and, in so doing, disregarding the suffering Caprivians at home; and

- .That he refused to recognise leaders elected at a CANU congress held in Caprivi in May 1982, where he was elected President.

Mr Muyongo allegedly assumed a dictatorial 'Idi Amin' style by expelling brilliant members and by drafting a constitution making himself the 'supremo' without a deputy.

Mr Muyongo's mistrust of others and the lack of cooperation he had shown had destroyed relations between him, CANU and the Frontline states, Mr Likando alleged.

Mr Chibeya Simasiku has taken over as the new President of CANU. He is based in Lusaka.

CSO: 3400/520

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL WITHDRAWS BREAD SUBSIDY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Dec 83 p 1

[Text]

IN A shock move the Administrator-general Dr Willie van Niekerk, announced yesterday that subsidies on white and whole wheat bread will be dropped in the country from January 1.

Dr Van Niekerk made the announcement from Swakopmund, to where he retires annually for the festive season to escape the searing inland heat.

The announcement, he said, followed a comprehensive study by the Department of Agriculture and Nature Conservation.

"According to this study, bread is by no means a staple food for the

population as a whole. This is even more true for the less affluent parts of the population," Dr Van Niekerk said.

According to the departmental report it was actually the affluent section of the population which benefited more by the present subsidy system than the poor.

"The most important purpose of food subsidies is to make staple foods more accessible to the poor.

"The subsidy on white and whole wheat bread clearly does not serve this purpose.

"Maize products and mahango are the staple foods of the major part of the population," Dr Van Niekerk said.

CSO: 3400/520

NUMBER OF BLACKS PASSING EXAMINATIONS INCREASES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Dec 83 p 1

[Text]

SOME OF THE MATRIC results announced yesterday in Namibia were outstanding with 15 candidates getting A aggregates and the number of black students getting matric exemptions doubling.

The nation's school-leavers were abuzz with excitement today, determined to find out what future lies in store for them.

A total of 2 150 candidates wrote matric examinations throughout the country.

What the statistics revealed was that black education still has a long road ahead to reach parity with white education.

Of the 795 matric candidates in white schools, 90% of them were successful.

In black schools there were a record number of 1 365 candidates of whom 580 passed the matriculation exam, compared to 419 last year.

The number of black candidates rose steeply from 928 last year.

The number of black schools writing the matric

exam jumped from 16 last year to 21.

What was most promising was the number of candidates getting university passes at black schools.

This jumped from 32 last year to 68 this year.

Of the candidates getting A aggregate matrics, 14 of them were from whites schools, Academia and Windhoek Hoërskool each producing five super pupils.

Gerrit William Clarke of the Hoërskool Dr Lemmer in Rehoboth, pushed the number of A aggregate scholars up to 15.

One pupil from Swakopmund, Stefan Böhlke, of the Deutsche Oberschule got an A aggregate.

A delighted Stefan said he would be going to the Univeristy of Cape Town

next year to study chemical engineering.

While the number of black matric candidates increase this year the number of white candidates dropped slightly and the percentage who got university passes also dropped.

There were 795 candidates at white schools compared to 812 last year.

And the number getting university passes dropped to 305 from 383 last year.

But the percentage passing matric increased slightly to 90% this year from 88,42% last year.

The percentage of black students getting matrics dropped slightly from 45% last year to 43% this year.

But the percentage could increase once the results of supplementary and others exams have been completed early next year.

ENTIRE POLICE DIAMOND COMMAND TRANSFERRED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Dec 83 p 6

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The trio which headed the Diamond and Gold Branch of the police in South West Africa for several years, has been transferred to South Africa, but it was not possible to get support for the rumours that they were booted, and assigned to lesser positions in South Africa.

The men who were transferred constituted the hardcore of the police's diamond squad, a special contingent with separate offices, and lived divorced from the normal activities of police work.

They are:

- Captain Ben Mostert, the chief of the diamond squad for years in South West Africa, an unpretentious and quiet officer
- Inspector S. Schoeman whose adventures in laying traps nearly cost him his life in Katutura last year when he encountered a notorious South African gem smuggler
- Inspector Louw Smith,

the third member of the trio.

Police never make much sound about the whereabouts of their diamond squad members, but it has been learnt that Captain Mostert has been transferred to Upington, Inspector Smit, now with the rank of Lieutenant since he is back in the South African Police, to the Kimberley offices of the police's diamond squad, and Inspector Schoeman, likewise with the rank of lieutenant since he is back in the South African Police, to Springbok, another haven for diamond smugglers.

The new head of the Diamond and Gold Branch in South West Africa, Colonel Jan Basson, has arrived a few weeks ago, and has taken command of a police division he had headed for several years.

Asked, he declined, quite friendly, to give the names of his new squad members. "The

chaps are here, and the work is in progress, but I feel that it serves no purpose to have my men identified," Colonel Basson said.

Meanwhile preparations are being made for the move by the diamond squad from their present headquarters in Moltke Street to the 11th Floor of the CDM Centre.

The new premises are reconverted to suit the special needs of the branch, particularly after the audacious raid of the Moltke Street offices early on the morning of November 10 of this year when the place was cleaned of R138 000 in rough and uncut gems, and about R17 000 in cash as well as two firearms, and a number of confidential documents.

Three people were arrested in connection with the raid, being Connie Campbell, 33, his wife Johanna, 24, and Patric Plaatjies, 28. The two men are out on bail, and Mrs Campbell on her own cognisance.

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--An agreement between French ship operators and the Seychelles Government was signed on Friday by Maxime Fayon, president and director general of the Industrial Fishing Authority (SIFA), and by Jose Basurco, representing the three French ship operators. Under the terms of the agreement fishing licenses will be granted from mid-November to mid-January 1984 to 12 tuna seiners. Four of these vessels have already been operating for a year in the economic zone of Seychelles. In exchange the French shipowners will pay licensing fees deemed satisfactory by the Seychelles side. One of the chapters of the agreement stipulates that the shipowners agree to use the port of Victoria in preference to others for the French tuna fleet fishing in the western Indian Ocean. Therefore, the document says, transshipment and resupplying will be done in Port Victoria barring exceptional circumstances. Let us recall that a fishing agreement was recently signed with Spain and that negotiations will soon take place with the EEC. An EEC delegation will be coming to Victoria in January and Seychelles expects a fishing agreement to be signed during that visit. [Text] [Victoria NATION in French 9 Nov 83 p 1] 8796

FISHING, COOPERATION TALKS--Guy Lengagne, French secretary of state for maritime affairs, left Seychelles yesterday evening at the end of a 2-day visit during which he discussed fishing and other aspects of French-Seychelles cooperation with President Albert Rene and with other government officials. Immediately after arriving in Mahe, on Friday evening, the French minister was received by President Rene at the State House. He gave to President Rene a personal message from President Francois Mitterrand. During this meeting, Mr Lengagne mentioned the traditional bonds of friendship existing between France and Seychelles and expressed the hope that the long-standing cooperation between the two countries will continue. Mr Lengagne's mission was to discuss with the Seychelles authorities maritime and other issues under study between Paris and Victoria. During his meeting with President Rene, Mr Lengagne reiterated that France wants to support the Seychelles' efforts to reach a fishing agreement with the EEC. Mr Lengagne went to the President's Office accompanied by Jacques Hodoul, minister of national development, and by Georges Vinson, French ambassador to Victoria. The French minister for maritime affairs had a chance to tour the port of Victoria and French tuna fishing vessels in the port. Yesterday he visited the island of Praslin. [Text] [Victoria NATION in French 5 Dec 83 p 1] 8796

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR--An agreement on cooperation and information exchange was signed yesterday in Moscow between the Seychelles Press Agency (SAP) and the Novosti Press Agency (APN). The agreement calls for a regular exchange of news and photos dealing with domestic events in both countries and with international issues. The document was signed by Antonio Beaudouin, director of the information department in the Ministry of Education and Information, and by Pavel Naumov, chairman of the APN Board of Directors. During the signing ceremony, Naumov and Beaudouin underscored the fact that the agreement will further promote bilateral cooperation and will enable the people of both countries to know each other better. Mr Beaudouin is currently visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the APN. [Text] [Victoria NATION in French 2 Dec 83 p 10] 8796

POSSIBLE FRENCH AID IN INFORMATION--Robert Perseil, official representative of the General Department of Cultural, Scientific and Technical Relations in the French Ministry of Foreign Relations, has been in Mahe since Monday on a working visit dealing with cooperation between France and the Seychelles in the sphere of information. The purpose of his visit is to determine and assess the possibilities of expanding the daily newspaper NATION and the National Press Agency and the training of news people. Mr Perseil, who was received in audience at the beginning of the week by Minister of Education and Information James Michel, has had several talks with Chief Secretary Jeremie Bonnelame and with other officials of the Department of Information. On Thursday afternoon, a review meeting attended by Francois Chappelet, head of the cooperation mission, determined which projects could receive French aid. [Text] [Victoria NATION in French 3 Dec 83 p 1] 8796

MINISTERIAL VISIT TO ITALY AND ROMANIA--The Seychelles hope to increase bilateral cooperation with Italy and Romania, said Maxime Ferrari, minister of planning and external relations, who returned to Mahe on Sunday from a trip to Europe. Mr Ferrari told the national press that although commercial contacts already exist between the Seychelles and Italian businessmen, the Seychelles Government expects cooperation to increase between Victoria and Rome. He mentioned in particular the possibility of an Italian loan amounting to approximately \$7 million to fund development projects in the Seychelles as well as a possible stopover in Italy by Air Seychelles. Mr Ferrari, who discussed a variety of subjects with Italian officials, announced that in the sphere of health cooperation between the Seychelles and Italy will double and that Seychelles students have been offered to attend medical training courses in Italy. Mr Ferrari who went to Romania invited by the Romanian Communist Party, described his visit as very interesting. "Romania is an interesting country for the Seychelles. My visit to that country was very friendly and I met with many ministers," Dr Ferrari said. During his stay in Bucharest, Mr Ferrari met with officials from the petrochemical, mining, forestry and tourist industries. The Seychelles minister hopes that the Seychelles will profit from the Romanian experience in those sectors, he concluded. [Text] [Victoria NATION in French 13 Dec 83 p 1] 8796

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO IMPROVE HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

Kimberley DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER in English 6 Jan 84 p 13

[Editorial: "A 'Partly Free' Society"]

[Text] The American human rights body, Freedom House, has reviewed its rating on South Africa's political and civil rights and has upgraded it from a 'not free' to a 'partly free' country.

This change, says Freedom House, is on the basis of an increased assertion of freedom by people of South Africa, rather than of changes in government attitudes.

Freedom House, which describes itself as a 'non-partisan organisation devoted to the strengthening of free societies,' says it hopes the new judgement on South Africa will encourage the forces of freedom.

This assessment of us as a 'partly free' country will be viewed by many as spurious, especially in the light of our oppressive racialistic laws.

The human rights group itself asserts that we are an oppressive society which does not give all citizens the chance to express open dissent from official positions.

And yet, in this land of strange contradictions, we are 'partly free.'

This is because whites DO have greater freedom of movement than blacks and freedom of association for all--in the man--has racial limits.

Yet on a continent where freedom is just a slogan--Freedom House rates only three African countries (Botswana, Mauritius and Nigeria before the New Year coup) as free--South Africa is more free than most.

And nowhere more so than in its Press. Freedom House recognises this by promoting South Africa to partly free as an encouragement to the 'increased assertion of freedom by citizens.'

It also says that the limits of liberty are currently being stretched by irrepressible forces within our society.

It redounds to our discredit that the extension of personal liberties must be fought for against a government more in tandem with selfish sectional interests than with a commitment to significantly improve the status of all the citizens.

ACCEPTANCE OF 'AFRICAN CONSCIOUSNESS' ADVOCATED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Es'Kia Mphahlele: "Let's Stay African"]

[Text]

AND SO the language of colonization has come to stay. A curse upon us! As if we did not have enough problems with black solidarity! I mean words and phrases like "tribe", "tribal beads", "tribal lands", "homelands", "tribesmen", "Zulu", "Xhosa", "Sotho", "Tswana", "Venda" and so on.

The ghosts of Shepstone (the first English segregationist in Natal) and Verwoerd (out, out, damned black spot!), and the living Sabra wiseheads must be smiling upon the way the colonized subjects keep the vocabulary alive.

The "homelands" are those areas that used to be called "rural reserves". Urban Africans use "homelands" quite glibly. They have written off the 15 million or so because they identify those people with their chief Ministers and presidents whom history has chosen to anoint as caretakers of the territories. Urbanites truly regard themselves as more "advanced" than our ru-

ral countrymen. Our urban writers don't even care to go "out there" to acquaint themselves intimately with rural culture. And they still don't realize how much the poorer their writing is. Poorer because it doesn't tell a quarter of the story of black South Africa. Is Sol Plaatje going to be the last writer to recognise rural displacement as one of the most poignant dramas of our history?

What's worse, we have unwittingly accepted the Progressive Federal Party's concern for "urban blacks", and the adoption of the same concern by the white controlled Press and radio. The myth is that rural Africans are taking care of their problems! Makes my heart bleed.

Just too many Zulu-speaking people have acknowledged with pride the oft-repeated statement pressmen love to trot out on their copy that the Zulus are the "most populous tribe" in South Africa. I have heard just too many

Zulu-speakers, in and outside "KwaZulu" official circles and the rural populace, say they are the "Zulu nation". A sociologist who lectures in a New York university said at a conference in 1976 that whenever he's asked by whites what "tribe" he belongs to he answers, "I belong to no tribe, I belong to the Zulu nation!" Crazy mixed-up ironies, you'll observe.

On being interviewed by radio at the University of Texas in Austin (USA) — a writer replied to the same question "I'm Zulu." When my turn came I said "I'm South African, stuff the tribe nonsense." But your fellow countryman told us he's Zulu, was the radio journalist's implied surprise. "That's his Zulu business!" was my reply. "If you want to know what my mother tongue is, in a healthy context, I shall tell you."

If the territorial leaders want to convince us that they happen to be victims of history like

the rest of us, and that they renounce the concept of "nation" used by the South African rulers to refer to their territories, then they must educate their constituencies to spurn such flattery. They must renounce the label "nation" or "nation states". Acceptance of a colonial term is acceptance of the thought carried by it; it is to approve of our colonial condition.

What an ironic turn the vocabulary often takes, as when a New York Times article referred to Chief Gatsha as "leader of the Zulu tribesmen"! It is not uncommon to hear a white man abroad ask "You are a South African? — I have met a number of Zulus." To him, as to say many others of the white world, Zulus are the only black reality in South Africa. It has something to do with the history of the Zulu speaking people. There's plenty of literature whipping about overseas that conjures

up romantic images about Zulus. Even the anthropologists have come to speak of the Zulus as their "favourite pet tribe". I have heard whites who can speak Zulu declare themselves as Zulu. The Watutsi of Ruanda-Urundi, the Baganda of Uganda and others who are regarded as special once enjoyed this European-inspired pet role.

Not so long ago a writer of *The SOWETAN* told us about a "dear Zulu friend" of his. Often without knowing it, we carry on about the "dignity" or the "admirable customs" of the Zulu people. Just the way European and American missionaries, explorers and administrators of the 19th and early 20th centuries used to write. In that early context, the custom had a lot to do with the European's notion of the "noble savage"—an image too obnoxious to the progressive mind today.

A "tribe" used to be a community with a common language that had its own political organization. It had a ruler, who could be the final authority or owe allegiance to the king of a whole territory containing several such rulers (colonial word: "chief"). Now Africa no longer has colonies governed from abroad, the word "tribe" no longer makes sense. Because such units now owe their allegiance to a central government in an independent state. "Ethnic group" is the closest to

what the old tribe should be called, or for instance "the Gikuyu-speaking" or "Luo-speaking", or "Lodzi-speaking" people.

In a South African English language textbook being used extensively in high schools is a list of collective nouns. As if the author had not surprised us enough with "an audience of listeners", he was determined to rivet us to our seats with "a tribe of natives"! Whew!

"Tribesmen" — ah, white Press reporters simply love them — is naturally out, too.

A reporter in *The SOWETAN* once wrote about "tribal dance and music". Why not "African" or "traditional" art or whatever? Are we ashamed to call ourselves Africans?

A reporter in another daily wrote recently that a lawyer in the West Rand had a Xhosa-speaking mother and a Tswana-speaking father. But then she is a white reporter. As Africans we should not even think of making such a distinction. Our own reporters have come up with phrases like a "Xhosa singer". Would we in all seriousness talk about John Kani and Winston Ntshona as Xhosa actors? Cursed be the sun that could dare rise to usher such a day!

Here we are trying desperately hard (or are we desperate enough?) to instil the noble concept of Black Consciousness in the minds of our

people, and yet some of us continue to endorse debasing stereotypes of ourselves. By definition, Black Consciousness is a state of mind, and it can never take root as long as we fail to redefine ourselves and dictate what we shall be called. Unfortunately, no sooner had the first leaders of the Black Consciousness movement compelled the Press to use "black" instead of "non-white" (to refer to Africans, Asians and so-called coloureds) than the same Press twisted the term so that it rhyme with the official "black" for African.

I would insist we call ourselves African to include those the media refers to as black plus the so-called coloured and Asians. We are all rightful occupants of a continent that was ravaged by Europe: the southern landscape together with all its oppressed inhabitants. The sooner we identify ourselves with the rest of Africa so much quicker shall we be to realize the soul force we share in common on this continent. And "African" is a term we shall always be happy to live with in a greater southern Africa. The term "Black Consciousness" needs to be expanded so that it become part of an African consciousness. It can still deal with our local ideological aspirations in this country while at the same time it constantly reminds us that we are here because we are African.

To decolonize our minds, we have to redefine our language. Language indicates what we think, our image of ourselves. If we use the word "homeland" without any indication that it is "so-called", then we are accepting the ideology that created the concept. We are endorsing a colonial process. If we choose to use "blacks" to include all those who are not officially called "white", and as a politically convenient term, we must still push the name "African" to prepare our attitudes for a greater future.

To call ourselves African is not racist. It is a humanistic term. That is, all those subscribe to our humanism can be included. But they must earn that place. They cannot just use a geographic convenience to support their claim. They must prove by word and deed that they support the humanistic values of freedom and all other human rights.

The Africans in this country share the spiritual values of a culture. We should not regard customs as the only components of a culture. We may do things differently according to ethnic customs, but we are a cultural unit. No one must cheat us out of this sense of cultural solidarity. So instead of Zulu or Sotho or Xhosa or Venda or Shangana-Tsonga customs, we should insist on "African" or "traditional" or "indigenous" custom.

INCLUSION OF COLOURED, INDIANS IN NATIONAL SERVICE ADVOCATED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jan 84 p 6

[Article by Martin Spring]

[Text] I fail to see why the obligation to do national service, now to be imposed on young men not yet South African citizens, should not also be imposed on young coloured and Indian men born and raised in this country.

Some of you may remember that my first article published by The Star, in April last year, constituted a plea for extension of national service to non-citizens.

Therefore I welcome the Government's action in this regard--though I have some doubts about whether forcing young men automatically to become citizens is necessarily the right way to tackle the problem.

Unfortunately the new national service policy, while removing the penalty for citizenship, whether derived through birth or naturalisation, does not remove the elements of discrimination based on race and sex.

I cannot see why only young white males should be penalised by having to spend four years of their lives in the service of the State, while young white females escape all obligation.

It may well be that most young women are temperamentally unsuited to a combat role. But as in warfare there are about 10 persons behind the line for every one actually doing the fighting, there should be plenty of scope for replacing with female conscripts men now holding those positions.

Both Israel and the US have established some interesting precedents in the use of women in their armed forces. The light and compact Uzi submachine-gun was developed in Israel with the specific needs of female conscripts in mind.

These are both countries that have close cultural and/or military similarities with South Africa and we can learn from their success in harnessing womenpower to national defence.

When I questioned the Defence Force about its tardiness in extending conscription to women, I was told there was the problem of providing special facilities. There may be something in that--but I suspect that male chauvinism has more to do with the foot-dragging.

Another important aspect of conscription policy is that coloureds and Indians continue to be excluded from its onerous obligations.

Those who defend this exclusion do so on the ground that people who do not receive the same rights as whites should not be expected to carry the same responsibilities as whites.

This is the kind of specious reasoning that Russia uses in its propaganda to subvert and weaken our country and I am amazed how many people who would be horrified at the thought that they are helping to promote communism publicise this damaging view.

No nation at war--and South Africa is a nation at war--can afford to discriminate in allocating defence burdens among groups of its citizens on the basis of actual or perceived differences in civic rights.

If the unequal rights argument is just an excuse being used by coloured and Indian leaders to avoid the onerous burden of national service for their communities, then it should be seen as that.

Where coloureds and Indians have genuine doubts about defending "a system" that they abhor, they should also ask themselves what civic rights, what prosperity, what human freedoms they could expect should South Africa's enemies succeed in their aims and impose the alternative system they favour.

In any case, there is no reason why the concept of national service should be confined to military service. Conscripts (of whatever colour) who object to bearing arms on political grounds could advantageously be mobilised in a kind of Peace Corps to bring succour to underprivileged areas and communities--such as Swapo-ravaged Owambo, for example.

National service should be based on the simple principle that if you benefit from and are permanently established in South Africa, you have an obligation to make a contribution to her defence in some form or another. That is an obligation that transcends barriers of citizenship, sex or race.

CSO: 3400/568

RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN DECISION TO RUN AGAIN

MB310816 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan--who in the past 3 years in office has distinguished himself as a charismatic leader, tough but also endowed with compassion, firm in his conviction that what the United States needs and wants is strong leadership--has now brushed aside all speculation that at the age of 72 he has no stomach left for the pressure, and has decided to seek re-election. In announcing his candidacy in nationwide television and radio broadcasts, the president declared that America is back and standing tall. And, indeed, there are few who dispute this claim.

It is particularly in the foreign policy directions he has pursued that President Reagan has distinguished himself as a man of mettle: unwilling to be pushed around by his enemies, and with mind stripped of naivete and capable of formulating the calculated risks necessary for survival in this nuclear age. President Reagan's pet hate is the Soviet Union, which he has called that evil empire, and during his term in office he has taken decisive steps to curb Soviet expansionism, and to ensure that the United States has the muscle to back up the strong stand which it has taken against the Soviets.

Soviet deceit during previous disarmament negotiations has been unmasked and although the nuclear arms limitation talks are now in stalemate, at least the Soviets know that with Reagan, either it is a genuine reduction in arms, a genuine balance of power, or it is a continuation of the costly and potentially disastrous arms race. The defeatist slogan "better Red than dead" has never been part of the Reagan makeup. Indeed, through his policies of vigorous rearmament, he is ensuring that this does not become an ultimate option.

The Reagan era also heralded a much more lively and goal-conscious interest elsewhere in the world, following the vacillation in American foreign policy after the disastrous demoralizing experiences of the Vietnam war. Today, the United States is involved directly in peace-making programs in the Middle East, and particularly in Lebanon. It is inspiring Europe to stand firm against the Soviet threat, and is backing inspiration with missiles. It is lashing out at communism in the Caribbean and Central American regions, and the invasion of Grenada to boot out the Cubans did for President Reagan what the Falklands war did for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The United States, although it still tends to view the world in terms of its own principles of morality, democracy, and human rights, has abandoned the strident missionary zeal of the Carter era, which served only to estrange friends and allies of the Americans. Today, even a country such as South Africa, with policies which are anathema to the Reagan administration, has become the focus of a program of constructive engagement. President Reagan himself explained the reasoning behind this policy when he declared: Where we have an alliance with a country that does not meet all our human rights principles, we should look at it that we are in a better position remaining friends to persuade them of the rightness of our view, than to suddenly, as we have in some places done, pull the rug out from under them and allow a totalitarian takeover that denies what human rights the people had.

During a previous presidential campaign speech, President Reagan set out the essence of his foreign policy thinking when he called for a principled, consistent foreign policy which our people support, our friends understand, and our adversaries respect. In 3 years, he has gone a long way towards achieving that goal.

CSO: 3400/599

SECRECY SURROUNDING SADF'S ROLE IN ANGOLA HIT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jan 84 p 6

[Article by Hermann Giliomee: "The Pattern of Politics"]

[Text]

WHEN a former head of military intelligence criticises the South African Defence Force for its failure to communicate with the public, one can be sure something serious has gone wrong.

Referring to the latest round of fighting in Southern Angola, in which 21 SA troops died, General H de V du Toit warned that the military was putting at risk the public's loyalty and the "indispensable support of the national will" by not making a timely and adequate announcement about the operations.

Two questions have recently arisen with respect to the war in South Africa's north-western frontier zone.

Will the SADF keep the trust of white citizens if they are ill-informed about where and when, and against whom, their sons are fighting?

Secondly, will that trust stay intact, even if the perception grows that South Africa is becoming trapped in a sterile, no-win, Vietnam-like conflict on and beyond its borders, one that will exact a rising toll in money and lives?

Since the 1975 South African invasion of Ango-

la, white South Africans have shown little opposition to the spreading war, on and beyond the country's borders.

According to a reliable overseas newspaper, South Africa has occupied a large part of Southern Angola since 1981. Yet only a few newspapers have asked what South Africa was doing there, or whether it was in our interests to stay there.

The passivity of the public is not difficult to explain. Firstly, the death toll has not been high ... an average of about 50 whites a year. Secondly, the public generally believes the talk about a total (Russian) onslaught and wants all available measures used to stamp out any threat in the region, regardless of whether this violates international law or alienates the West.

It is my impression that the general public does not consider Namibia or Angola as white last ditches, where South Africa has to fight to prevent a war on its own soil.

Increasingly, opinion-formers and the general public want to know whether the fighting in Angola serves immediate and long-term purposes.

On the basis of available evidence, one can say South Africa pursued three immediate objectives in its latest operation: to thwart a Swapo sweep into Namibia, to force Angola to stop supporting Swapo and to help the SA agent, Jonas Savimbi, topple the MPLA government in Luanda or become a senior partner in a new government of national unity.

But these immediate objectives are only a means towards a generally accepted settlement in Namibia, which will help to stabilise the region.

South Africa, it is true, has had considerable success in forcing the governments on our north-eastern borders to meet its demands... after subjecting them to considerable pressure.

But Angola is not Mozambique. South Africa could exert pressure on Mozambique or Lesotho without a real international outcry.

However, Namibian independence is an international issue and, because of that, the war on our north-western border has become internationalised.

Russia has invested 20 000 Cubans and a considerable amount of prestige in Angola and will not allow the MPLA government to be toppled or pushed around too much.

The West is on the defensive on Namibia and is increasingly nervous

about shielding South Africa or playing its mediating role. Once the Reagan Administration is gone, we will stand alone.

Even that is a price South Africa can pay, as long as it attains its goals.

But what is being achieved by the fighting? It is no longer credible to maintain that Swapo can be eliminated. Even if Swapo is dealt heavy blows, thanks to Russian involvement, it keeps coming back every year.

Abraham Lincoln once said: the difficult thing is not to thrash the enemy but to keep it thrashed.

But even more important, it does not look as if South Africa is coming any nearer to a settlement in Namibia. Everyone knows Swapo will win a free election.

The fighting has gone on so long, a viable internal settlement which excludes Swapo is no longer a real prospect.

The time has come to ask: why is South Africa fighting in Angola?

Apart from the human lives lost, the cost seems staggeringly high... the alienation of the West and a war bill of nearly R1 000-million a year — when inflation is running rampant and the Government needs every cent to make the new constitutional dispensation work.

Why did 21 South African troops die last month in Angola?

SOUTH AFRICA

SWEDISH REPORTER VISITS SOMAFCO, ANC SCHOOL IN TANZANIA

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Karin Henriksson]

[Text] Morogoro, Tanzania--"You know who the school is named after, don't you?" asked Ann Flayser in an urgent tone. Hanging everywhere are posters with a stylized portrait of Solomon Mahlangu--the ANC member who was killed on 6 April 1979 at the age of 19 and who is a symbol for the new generation of those fighting apartheid.

The Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, abbreviated SOMAFCO, is located outside Morogoro, not quite 120 miles from Tanzania's capital, Dar es Salaam. It is home to 1,200 people--most of them South Africans in exile. The others are foreign helpers and sympathizers.

Mohammed Tickly, the school's administrator, says: "I am on my way from London to South Africa with a stopover on the way." He adds that he has spent more years outside South Africa's borders than he has inside them.

The students currently number just over 500. They are the children of members of the ANC, the banned South African liberation movement.

Some of the children came here secretly from South Africa. Others, such as Ann Flayser, were sent here from other countries of exile. Some of the youngest were born at SOMAFCO.

"My mother, brother, and I left South Africa to join my father, who belongs to the ANC and who has been in exile for a long time.

"My brother is 17, and I am 21, and we have lived here for 4 years. Our parents live in Mozambique now, but we cannot see them. But perhaps it would not be right for them to come visit us when there are so many here who do not know anything about their parents," says Ann Flayser.

She will finish school within a year. What will happen then?

"Most of us have received scholarships. I myself would like to study international law. Preferably in the Soviet Union or Cuba. I think I would get the best education there."

Ann Flayser continued: "But I would not turn down a scholarship from the United States. I could spread the ANC's message there."

Political Education

SOMAFCO's students are not just "ordinary" students but also "political" students, she emphasizes. Political discussions are held every Friday, and every day the students listen to various radio stations and analyze the messages in those broadcasts. Committees have been formed for sports, movies, excursions, record collections, and so on so that SOMAFCO's students can use their free time effectively.

Ann Flayser says: "In contrast to the ANC's military branch, our job is to mobilize the members politically."

SOMAFCO's principal, Tim Maseko, is very pleased with the chance to welcome visitors from Sweden.

"Friends," he says. "We know that the South African racists say this is a military training camp. But look around you! This is quite simply a school where we take in children who have been forced to flee their homeland."

Expansion Planned

Construction of SOMAFCO began in 1977 after the Tanzanian Government promised the ANC its support following the race riots the year before. A substantial piece of additional land was parceled out a year or so ago, and expansion of the school is underway.

Feverish construction activity is going on under Africa's burning midday sun. Mohammed Tickly showed us the new units: a poultry farm, a dairy, a hog farm, the grain silo, and so on.

When everything is completed, 2,500 people--twice as many as today--will live in the area. Another school for a total of 5,000 people is being planned in adjoining Dakawa.

Mohammed Tickly says: "We are hoping for sizable aid from Sweden."

"The goal is self-sufficiency. Today we already grow about 30 percent of our food, and eventually we hope to have to buy only such things as kerosene, sugar, and school supplies," says Mohammed Tickly. He says that all the furniture is made in SOMAFCO's carpentry shop, where the students are allowed to work 2 hours a day and on their days off.

"Many people ask us why we are building such permanent facilities when we are hoping, after all, that we won't have to stay very long. We answer that we are not thinking only of ourselves, but of Tanzania. We will give the school to this country as evidence of its friendship with the ANC."

Shortages a Threat

Tanzania has assumed the role of one of the leaders in the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], which is a cooperation organization for countries in southern Africa. The ANC's representative in Tanzania expresses some concern, however, over the country's economic situation--such things as the shortage of products may eventually jeopardize liberation work.

SOMAFCO was built with support from Sweden, the other Nordic countries, Holland, Austria, and such Third-World countries as Angola, India and, naturally, Tanzania. The Swedish aid organization, SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], is providing one of the biggest grants for the new agricultural units.

Mohammed Tickly says: "Some of the clothes we are wearing are from Sweden."

The school's supply room contains a great many shelves with things from Sweden. And standing on the floor is a kicksled!

English teacher John Carneson says: "We found it in a box. I use it in my classes. It helps the students learn all about Lapps and Eskimos."

Meatless Days

There is a primary school, a secondary school, a kindergarten, and an infant home, as well as a small cottage hospital and, besides the carpentry shop, a sewing room, a tailor shop, a photo lab, and a small workshop.

Meatless meals are served 2 days a week. The visiting reporters were offered the usual "ugalin" (corn porridge) with potatoes, beans, and peas. Water is drunk with meals.

Principal Tim Maseko says: "The students are being prepared for a hard life.

"They accept the fact that they cannot go back to South Africa under the current regime. They are sent to countries that will accept them and where the intention is that they will get the training and experience that will be needed in a free South Africa.

"As you know, there are big problems in many countries that have recently achieved independence."

Teamwork

The school's leadership includes representatives of all the racial groups included on the apartheid regime's scale.

"But we work together. And it is very important for the students to gain a new perspective on life. Here they see that not all whites are the enemy," says Tim Maseko, and he continues:

"The ANC's line is that South Africa belongs to everyone who lives there. But the apartheid regime does not understand this, and that is why we have taken up armed struggle."

USE OF BRITISH-MADE SKYSHIP REMAINS MYSTERY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

DELIVERY of South Africa's first airship is only weeks away and its maiden flight will open a new era in commercial transport.

Placo, a general aviation company based at Rand Airport, Germiston, has ordered the craft on behalf of an unnamed customer from Britain's Airship Industries.

Placo's managing director, Mr Colin Cohen, said yesterday his company was still putting together the financial package behind the airship purchase. Syndicating the cost of the project started at the end of last year.

"We are also still waiting for the manufacturer to obtain certification for all the requirements to be met by the airship. We have applied for certification in passenger-carrying, freight-carrying, aerial work and maritime and ground surveying," Mr Cohen said.

There has never been an attempt in Africa to operate an airship commercially.

Mr Cohen said the buyer had asked not to be identified. The company also wanted the cost of the craft and the functions intended for it to remain confidential.

It is understood, however, that the craft is Airship Industries'

Skyship model costing R3,4m, carries 20 passengers or several tons of freight.

The manufacturer describes the Skyship 600 as a multi-role maritime support vehicle that can cruise at 72,5km/h for 40 hours.

The 600 model is the updated version of the helium-filled Skyship 500, of which two are in service.

One Skyship 500 is on regular station at the Paris Air Show and the other is under a R1,7m contract to the US Government.

Before their rehabilitation in the late 1970s airships had not flown commercially since the

German-built Zeppelins before the Second World War.

The fuel-price increases of the 1970s turned aviation researchers back to airships which use a lot less fuel for the same payload although the journey takes much longer.

Mr Cohen said there were several formalities to be completed before airships could enter regular service in SA. The Department of Civil Aviation had not yet established airships' status.

"For the moment we are assuming that, if we behave like aeroplanes, we will be able to operate from the same places as

conventional aeroplanes and helicopters. We also have to approach the Receiver of Revenue to establish our eligibility for tax allowances, since airships are neither aeroplanes nor ships."

Mr Cohen said the business community would not be unaware for long of the airship's commercial versatility.

One particularly topical use would be, for example, as a mobile relay station for television signals.

"If any homeland television service wants to broadcast a narrow-beam TV transmission it need look no further than an airship.

TEACHING OF VERNACULAR AT INDIAN SCHOOLS WELCOMED

Durban POST NATAL in English 11-15 Jan 84 p 10

[Article by Bobby Harrypersadh]

[Text] INDIAN cultural leaders have welcomed the planned introduction of vernacular language instruction at Indian schools from Standard 2 level this year.

Mr Ponsamy Paruman, president of the S A Hindu Maha Sabha, told POST: "It is important that this instruction be given in the early years of a child's life, for it has been scientifically proved that during this period, the child's capacity to learn is enormous.

"We therefore welcome the introduction of the language instruction from the Standard 2 level as from the beginning of this year."

Mr Paruman said Indian languages had been offered at the junior secondary level for some time now. Unfortunately very few students had taken advantage of this.

He said in most cases this had been the result of insufficient motivation on the part of parents.

Many parents had been misled into believing learning an Indian language would hinder a child's English studies.

"This is not so. On the contrary, our children should be able to cope with their mother tongue with ease, since it is going to be introduced from Standard 2 level.

"The introduction of Afrikaans — a completely new language to most of our pupils — has shown that pupil ability to learn a new language side by side with English in no way impaired the learning of other subjects in the curriculum. It should be quite easy for our children to learn their mother tongue," he said.

Mr Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, drew attention to the fact that there might be a problem to find

teachers to teach the languages.

He said there were about 169 teachers who could teach Hindi, for example. But they were not distributed in as many schools as he would have liked. For instance, there might be four vernacular teachers in one school and none at all in another.

He said it had been suggested the problem could be solved by employing itinerant vernacular teachers on different circuits.

Mr Bal Ganesh, chairman of the Natal Indian Cultural Organisation, said he knew of many teachers who have had experience in teaching at private language classes who have made applications to the Department to teach their respective languages.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Agriculture Minister Speaks

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 84 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr J J G Wentzel, announced yesterday that he intended to introduce a master plan white paper in Parliament this year to act as a basis for positive, well motivated agricultural planning for the future.

Formally opening the Agricultural Outlook Summit Conference in Pretoria, Mr Wentzel said that a solid plan was needed now to help agriculture recover from the worst drought in memory.

Among certain recommendations being considered, he said were the revision of export promotion measures for agricultural products; investigation into the possibility of continuous rationalisation and coordination of agricultural products; an in depth investigation into the export potential of the Republic's main agricultural export industries, linked with appropriate aid measures if necessary and effective measures to curb the sharp increase in the cost of farming required to restore the competitiveness of agricultural exports to an acceptable level.

Dairy threat

Meanwhile, in the dairy industry, farmers are facing a major and ever growing threat from the importation of solid milk substitutes.

The Dairy Board said: "A very close look" was now being taken at import control and levies with the aim of placing the imported product on the same price level as the local product.

It told the conference that vast surpluses of fresh and industrial milk had been built up in the 1982/83 season and as a result, the Board was developing a market sharing system to protect the stable producers.

Severe drought

Surpluses were largely the consequence of the severe drought and the poor economic climate. The result being that farmers in other agricultural sectors were turning to milk production to maintain a cash flow.

At the same time, the overall number of milk producers in South Africa was continuing to decrease, although production per producer was continuing to rise.

Nevertheless, despite all the negative factors, the future of the industry would be one of growth and promise the Board added.

Fresh produce

On the vegetable front, South Africa's fresh produce markets are facing severe difficulties — if not extinction — at the hands of the growing chain store groups.

Although the markets remain the most important outlets for vegetables, this might dwindle in the future as large chain groups step up buying direct from the producer, the conference was told.

A special SA Agricultural Union report on vegetables said: "Market authorities as well as organised agriculture will have to make an effort to give a more efficient service to the buyer and the seller."

The union also warned against cartel-forming and the ever increasing buying power of several expanding chain groups.

Wool Increase

An optimistic note was sounded by South Africa's wool farmers.

The Wool Board reported to the Agrocon that wool prices were expected to increase by up to 10 percent in the 1984/85 season.

The wool industry throughout the world, but particularly in South Africa, had indisputably proved it was a sound industry by surviving one of the worst world recessions.

South African woolgrowers could face the future with the fullest confidence that their industry's infrastructure was basically sound and that their risk was well distributed in sheep, which produced both mutton and wool, the conference was told.

The 1982/83 clip totalled R265,9 million and was supplemented by R18,6 million from the stabilisation fund to R284,5 million.

Farmers Hold Key to World Peace

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 84 p 10

[Text]

A FORMER United States Minister of Agriculture, Mr Earl L Butz, said yesterday farmers held world peace in their hands.

In the keynote address to the Agricultural Outlook conference in Pretoria he said he was convinced unless the world solved the problem of feeding ever increasing mouths it would be impossible for the world's diplomats to build a basis for a peaceful world.

"Food is basic. Food comes first. If we can do that then we will go a long way to making it possible to control the threat that hangs over our head today — that before another sunrise half of us might not be here," he said.

He was convinced the world farmer had the capacity and ability to double food production in the next generation.

But at the same time he was alarmed about the present world drive toward economic nationalism, and the trend towards trade barriers.

"You see it all over the world.

"This is associated in part with the drive for food self-sufficiency. And that comes, I presume, partly because of the political insecurity that grips so much of the world today."

What it boiled down to, said Mr Butz, was a race between the "stork and the plough".

"If there is any international language, its the language of food.

"It pierces iron curtains; it ranscends mountain ranges; it crosses the oceans; it's truly a universal language."

It was no use talking to hun-

gry people about democracy, about human dignity, about human freedom.

"A piece of bread is the only language that matters to them."

It was estimated that the world population would grow to 7,5-billion 35 years from now.

"We must keep our agricultural industry healthy. We must keep it in able hands," Mr Butz said.

BUTHELEZI'S CURBS ON NATAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS REPORTED

Academic Freedom Threatened

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jan 84 p 13

[Text] Durban.--University of Natal authorities are to call for urgent talks with the chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, following a decision which prevent students with KwaZulu government bursaries from criticising the homeland's government, Chief Buthelezi of Inkatha. [as published]

The Principal-elect of the university, Professor Peter Booysen, and Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, part-time director of the Inkatha Institute, said yesterday they regretted having been quoted in the Press on Monday.

"In the interests of the planned discussion, I do not wish to comment further," Prof Booysen said.

Last night, Chief Buthelezi criticised Prof Booysen for a Press statement about the questioning by KwaZulu officials last week of bursary holders at the University.

They were asked by the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly to sign a pledge to remain "faithful and loyal" to the KwaZulu government.

This prevented them from criticising that government, Chief Buthelezi or Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi said on Monday night the students had not been required to "endorse KwaZulu's politics."

He said it was "immoral" for students, who were funded by the KwaZulu government, to be subjected to "vilification and character assassination."

Almost 1 000 students had been involved. They included potential teachers as well as future doctors and nurses.

"We are passing through a very difficult stage in the Black political struggle," he said.

"We have to use every means to ensure we have a faithful and loyal civil service."

The Chief Minister said he believed in the principle of academic freedom.

Referring to the pledge, the president of the National Union of South African Students, Miss Kate Philip, said: "This is a gross infringement of academic freedom and crude political blackmail."

She said that, coming in the wake of the killing of five students at the University of Zululand by an Inkatha impi, the evidence was growing that the chief was "no less of a petty dictator than Sebe, Matanzima and Mangope had proved to be."--Sapa.

Press Hit

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jan 84 p 11

[Text]

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday accused the Press of having "twisted and misrepresented" his government's recent legislation which prevents students with government bursaries from criticising either himself, his government or the Inkatha movement.

Addressing a farewell function in honour of Mr Von Benecke Jordaan, his deputy secretary, and Mr Ken Clarke, Auditor, general of the KwaZulu Treasury, he said that "Buthelezi bashing had become a popular pastime in English liberal circles.

"We see nothing surprising about us trying to ensure that people, who

have qualms of conscience about serving the KwaZulu government, are not kept in our civil service.

"Any government would be concerned about this, particularly if there are civil servants who prove their disloyalty by participating in vilification campaigns while having received government funds.

"Now a big fuss is being made about a pledge whose terms were discussed with bursary holders before they voluntarily signed," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that although there were many differences with the South African Government, credit should be given where it was due.

"I am always impressed by the quality of many of

the personnel which the South African Government make available to us — particularly in the higher echelons of our civil service. Mr Jordaan and Mr Clarke are good examples of what I am talking about."

"Because it is difficult to replace officials of this calibre, it indicates the importance of having a competent and faithful civil service.

"A competent civil service determines what type of government serves the people. That is why the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly recently took such great interest in the people we are training at various institutions through funds from our budget," he said.

CSO: 3400/584

NRP GROUP PLANS TO PROBE STATUS OF BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jan 84 p 2

[Text]

DURBAN. — The New Republic Party is to establish a multi-racial, all-party commission to investigate the position of urban and non-homeland Blacks.

At its annual general meeting yesterday, the Party's Federal Council decided to instruct its constitutional committee to renew consultations and negotiations with Black leaders as the first step towards establishing the commission.

Mr Andrew Pyper, the chairman of the Federal Council, said in a statement issued after the meeting that the project would be launched under the chairmanship of Professor Dan Kriek of the Department of Political Science at Unisa.

The commission would be similar in composition to the Government-appointed Erika Theron commission that investigated the position of the country's Coloureds, Mr Pyper said.

Different political parties and members of all race groups would be represented on the proposed NRP commission, he added.

The NRP viewed the position of the urban and non-homeland Blacks as a matter of the greatest urgency and believed that "even greater reform" than that envisaged in the new Constitution Act was necessary to ensure "real security" in South Africa.

It was for this reason that the party had decided to take the first step towards establishing its commission, which would act independently of the Government Cabinet Committee investigating the position of urban Blacks, Mr Pyper said.

Mr Vause Raw was re-elected leader of the New Republic Party and Mr Andrew Pyper was re-elected chairman of the party's Federal Council. Dr Frans Cronje was appointed treasurer of the party, the NRP said in a statement. — Sapa.

WATER CURBS IN NATAL LIFTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jan 84 p 13

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — Mr Ray Haslam, the MEC in charge of the Natal Water Contingency Committee, announced yesterday all household restrictions on water in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg areas would be lifted.

But the ban on the use of hosepipes and sprinklers to water gardens remains.

Mr Haslam made the announcement at a Press conference in Durban yesterday after the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr Sarel Hayward, had made the announcement earlier in the day in Cape Town that restrictions in the Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Newcastle areas would be eased from about 60 percent to 30 percent.

Mr Haslam said it would still be an offence to top up swimming pools with hosepipes and that offenders would be prosecuted.

He said the committee had decided to do away

with the restriction of 400 litres per household in Durban and Pietermaritzburg. However, he still expected consumers to behave with restraint and not to waste water.

He said the level of the two major dams — the Albert Falls and Midmar Dams — was only 30 percent. "We will only be out of the woods completely when the combined levels of these two dams reach 50 percent."

Asked if he did not think consumers would now waste water because the restrictions had been lifted, Mr Haslam replied: "No, I believe the people of Durban and Pietermaritzburg who have cooperated magnificently, will continue to show restraint. We have been through a difficult time and consumers will not want to have restrictions re-introduced."

Mr Haslam said restrictions would only be considered again if the combined levels of the two dams fell below 23 percent.

Restrictions have been enforced in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg areas for more than seven months.

According to a spokesman for the Durban city engineer's office, the scrapping of restrictions would greatly ease the burden on his department. He pointed out that the department had to take on extra part-time indoor staff and meter inspectors to supervise the enforcement of the restrictions.

These posts would gradually become redundant when restriction complications were finally sorted out.

According to a spokesman for the Newcastle Town Council in northern Natal, the council will decide next Friday how to withdraw restrictions. He said restrictions had already been eased earlier this week.

The cut in water saving in the area will be from about 66 percent to 30 percent.

POSSIBILITY OF QUITTING WHALING COMMISSION DISCUSSED

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 9 Jan 84 p 8

[Article by Nick Carter, director, South African Affairs, People's Trust for Endangered Species]

[Text]

REPORTEDLY, the South African government is considering withdrawal from the International Whaling Commission (IWC). While the decision is a national prerogative, since it affects an international body, a non-South African view of the issue is admissible because it has implications for others.

Apparently, some South African circles consider that since South Africa ceased commercial whaling in 1978 and now provides legal protection for whales and dolphins in South African territorial waters, there is no further need for South Africa to do cetacean research, and none to remain in the IWC. If there is no whaling industry and no profit in whales, why belong to the commission? What's in it for South Africa?

Indifference

All nations are self-interested: however, if self-interest reaches apparent indifference to international concerns, it can be damaging to one's interests. "If I'm not for myself, who'll be

for me? But if I'm for myself alone, what am I?" Both are fair questions.

The second may explain why nations that ceased whaling 20 years ago remain IWC members, and why numerous small countries, such as Seychelles, that never made money from whaling, have joined the IWC and played significant if not leading roles in its affairs.

There are, then, other things in life than rands and cents. Particularly when both IWC membership and whale research are little more than petty cash items on a budget such as South Africa's.

At first sight, then, arguments to leave on grounds of economic self interest are insignificant; unless one is a miser, of course. At the 1983 IWC meeting observers and delegates noted rumours of South African withdrawal. Some, like myself, cared; others did not, or remarked "good riddance".

Voting

All assumed a withdrawal decision would

be related to South Africa's abstention on voting for a moratorium or cessation of commercial whaling from 1968 to 1990.

However, unlike the United States, Mexico, Panama, Brazil, Jamaica, Switzerland, Britain, Seychelles and others, who all have felt various forms of Japanese diplomatic or economic pressure to vote in favour of continued whaling, South Africa has not admitted that any such pressure has been a factor in her position at the IWC. Maybe. Anything is possible.

Whatever the truth maybe, if national diplomatic dilemmas are to influence countries to leave the IWC, the outlook for international conservation commissions is barren. If similar dilemmas arise affecting other commissions there is, on this basis, the possibility that their membership also may crumble.

Membership

To name only two, there is the Commission on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living

Resources, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. South Africa belongs to both.

There is little evidence that more than a handful of countries give much more than public relations priority to national or international conservation, if it interferes with economic, industrial or military matters.

If foreign relations, too, become a negative element for conservation, it is well for conservationists to know it, and continue to forge strong international links to counter such threats.

While preambles to international conservation conventions state ideals, experienced observers know that debates and discussions are conducted far from such levels, and seldom are elevating in any sense. One observes, over the years, many new IWC commissioners emerged shocked, if not demoralized and stunned, by what goes on.

Despair

Some appear close to despair that ethical, scientific or conservation values can survive, let alone whales.

Yet, despite such problems, in recent years the IWC has changed from a "club" of whaling countries to a commission that now recognizes biological as well as economic realities. It has taken some tough decisions, and even secured compliance with some of them.

Despite its glaring faults, the commission has more than doubled its membership in a few years and is able to show it has progressed. To maintain this and remain effective it is critical that member countries continue to be involved.

Because, like any commission or group, the IWC is as effective as its members make it. And South Africa, with all the rest, has something to give.

Signatory

In 1946, South Africa was an original signatory of the Whaling Convention that recognized "the interest of the nations of the world in safeguarding for future generations the great natural resources represented by the whale stocks". For 30 years, South Africa profited more than most from whaling in the Antarctic; with the other original signatory countries, she has an ethical obligation to remain with the IWC now.

From an international perspective, withdrawal amounts to an ungenerous abdication of an international conservation obligation. Whales are international animals. Those seasonally using South African waters have not, and do not, live and develop separately from other southern hemisphere whales. Much research is still needed. The IWC will be poorer if South Africa leaves: and so will South Africa.

CSO: 3400/584

ALCOHOL LINKED TO HIGH CRIME RATE IN SOWETO

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Margaretha Gossen]

[Text] VIOLENT death dominates the face of crime in Soweto--last year 1 408 such deaths were registered and, according to statistics, a little more than 50% of the killings are solved annually.

According to the Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier D J D Jacobs, and Criminal Investigations Department chief, Brigadier J J Viktor, alcohol is still the main culprit in Soweto's unnatural deaths.

This is proved by blood counts taken in all cases, which often exceeds the prescribed 0,08% limit by as much as two, three or four times.

In a recent interview at the Protea police station, Brigadiers Viktor and Jacobs outlined the prevailing patterns of the deaths--and the difficulties they face in solving them.

According to them:

--The role of alcohol is indisputable. Most deaths occur at weekends, but over quiet weekends--especially just after New Year, when there is little money and shebeen owners are on holiday--violent deaths are minimal.

--The majority of violent deaths are not premeditated but follow spontaneous arguments, often at shebeens.

--In the many cases where people are picked up dead in the street--sometimes near a shebeen--it is very hard to find a motive, which is seldom robbery.

--In 90% of the cases a knife--mostly those that sell very cheaply--is used.

--Firearms are generally used in revenge killings resulting from feuds between families. It often happens that the killer makes a special journey from a rural area.

--A firearm is very much a symbol of power. A new owner might want to see how his weapon works and might kill innocent people approaching him or get easily provoked.

--Organised killing is a rarity. And hired killers--they often have a criminal background--mostly take on a "contract" because they themselves have an old argument to settle with the victim.

--Guns might also be used when drug deals go wrong for one of the parties. Shots might be fired to get back money or just to scare.

--Complainants do not always come forward for fear of retribution. Often it is only after the culprits have been apprehended that the police are notified on a violent crime which they have committed previously.

--Those responsible for a killing may pay damages to the bereaved family. In these cases, the police may get little help.

--Although extra patrols are set up over weekends and loads of illegal liquor are confiscated the police in Soweto have an enormous area to cover. Soweto has an estimated 1 500 000 residents, but Eldorado Park, Lenasia and Noordgezicht--with more than 180 000 residents--also fall under Soweto.

We also spoke to Lieutenant-General Christie Zietsman, chief deputy commissioner of the South African Detective Branch, to get an idea of how Soweto's violent deaths compare with the rest of South Africa.

According to Gen Zietsman, the number of violent deaths in South Africa has significantly decreased since 1979/1980 (a police year starts on July 1 and ends on June 30 of the following year).

In 1979/1980 43 250 violent deaths were reported, while 38 922 violent deaths were reported last year.

He said Soweto was 14th on South Africa's overall crime list. At the moment the Western Province has the highest crime rate, Port Natal takes second place and the Witwatersrand third.

Fourth on the list was the East Rand, followed the Eastern Province, Northern Transvaal, the Eastern Transvaal, West Rand and Natal.

Police sections with less crime than Soweto were Far Northern Transvaal, North of the Orange, Norther Natal, the Northern Cape, Kimberley and the Eastern Province border.

He also gave us an idea of how the incidence of murder was distributed against the different race groups in the 1982/1983 police year:

--Murder where a firearm was involved: in 63 cases whites by whites, in four cases whites by coloureds or Indian, 30 cases whites by blacks, 12 cases coloureds or Indians by whites, 46 cases blacks by whites and 628 cases non-white by non-white.

--Murder by other means: in 67 cases whites by whites, eight cases whites by coloureds or Indians, 39 cases whites by blacks, five cases coloureds or

Indians by whites, 44 cases blacks by whites and 7 627 cases non-white by non-white.

Gen Zietsman stressed that not all violent deaths could legally be classed as murder.

The police always open a murder docket in the case of what appears to be a violent death, but often these could be culpable homicide, self defence--or even death from natural causes, after a much earlier assault.

Among whites, the rate at which violent deaths are solved is very high, he said.

But in black areas police have much greater difficulty--mainly for the reasons stated by Brig Viktor and Brig Jacobs. Only 50% of the "real cases" are solved.

In Soweto, socio-economic factors, the high density residential area and the large population play an important role in the number of violent deaths. But still less than 1% of Soweto residents had a leaning towards crime.

Furthermore, South Africa had a great shortage of police officers, mainly because of poor salaries, but also because so many policemen have to do duty on South Africa's borders (including those of the independent and national states).

South Africa has 960 police stations and less than 30 000 policemen, which means 0,4 policemen are on duty for every 1 000 people at any moment.

Policemen do not get paid for overtime worked. Last year, he said, the police worked 2 500 000 hours in overtime and reservists 1 500 000 hours.

Against these problems--and taking into account that the police force is under strength--the standard of service is very good, Gen Zietsman said.

"Our detective branch in Soweto does good work and, in many big cases, gets good results.

CSO: 3400/596

NEDBANK, ALLIED DECLINE COMMENT ON SECRET TALKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Howard Preece]

[Text] NEDBANK and Allied Building Society are planning to work together in yet another massive deal that will have a major impact on the whole financial scene.

The two giants have combined assets of about R14bn.

Neither party was prepared to comment on the precise nature of the deal last night but there is no question of any kind of formal merger.

Any such move would almost certainly be blocked by the authorities and, in any case, it would probably not be wanted by either management.

What does seem intended is a close business relationship.

There is clear precedent in the links established last year between the Standard Bank group and the United Building Society.

A similar relationship would enable Nedbank and Allied to work together to offer both their customers additional services and to rationalise some activities and operations.

The announcement of the deal was, however, intended to be made by Nedbank and the Allied this coming weekend.

Mr Rob Abrahamsen, Nedbank's chief executive, said last night: "I have no comment to make. Banks do not comment on any relations with their clients."

Mr H R Pascoe, the deputy managing director of Allied, also had no comment.

It appears that the details are intended for Sunday publication.

Business Day learned of the Nedbank/Allied deal through market sources.

At the end of the financial year to March 1983 Allied had assets of just over R3bn.

In that year it granted R770m in mortgage advances and re-advances.

The rise in mortgage advances took the outstanding net amount to R2,2bn.

Nedbank has had a remarkable success record in recent years.

In the year to September Nedbank reported a 37,2% rise in disclosed taxed profit to R121,6m.

Total assets were then up to almost R10,6bn.

The past few years have seen a major upsurge in competition between the banks and building societies in line with the general Government and Reserve Bank policy to encourage free market economics.

This has been reflected in the move by banks, led by Barclays, into the home mortgage business and by the interest rate war on all sides to attract deposits and new accounts.

Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, has also made clear that the tax concessions given to the building societies are gradually to be phased out.

At the same time, however, this means that building societies must also be allowed to expand their activities and to compete vigorously with banks and other financial institutions for the public's money.

But the banks and building societies generally are involved in colossal costs in, among others things, the whole technology of electronic banking and in their branch networks.

Cost-saving rationalisation is an obvious answer.

In April the Registrar of Financial Institutions blocked a proposed take-over of Standard Building Society, part of the Standard Bank group, by the UBS.

But it was then announced that Standard Bank was to take over the UBS banking account and that the organisations would fuse their compatible banking networks and certain other client services.

In that sense the Nedbank/Allied deal is no surprise.

Nedbank, however, comes under the effective control of the Old Mutual which has traditionally had close ties with the SA Permanent building society.

There may, therefore, be more ramifications.

RAINS IN MAIZE-PRODUCING AREAS COULD SAVE MILLIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jan 84

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

South Africa stands to save hundreds of millions of rands if it rains in maize-producing areas in the next few weeks.

At stake is the maize crop, cut to less than four million tons last season by the drought.

The crunch begins today. The final size of this country's vital maize crop will be known by the end of next month.

Rain is essential for the plants to form their cobs, which happens in the next three weeks.

If good rains fall imports will be unnecessary and the country will not have to pay R400 million as it did last season when maize had to be imported.

With good rains the country can expect a crop perhaps as high as 10 million tons.

If the rains are disappointing the crop will be much less, perhaps even forcing the country to import again.

Even with a good crop the amount that will be available for export will be limited, as the country needs to rebuild its reserves, badly depleted by the drought.

Some industry sources estimate that if the crop is nine million tons, and if two million tons

are exported, the country can earn between R300 million and R400 million in foreign exchange — besides saving the money that with a disaster crop like last season's would have to go on imports.

The general manager of the Maize Board, Mr Hendrik Nel, is not so optimistic. A nine million-ton crop received by the board will leave little for export, he says.

Local consumption will account for 6.5 million tons, and reserves, set until now at 900 000 tons and likely to be increased to 1.75 million tons, will take another big chunk.

The experts emphasise that putting a figure to this year's crop now is to make a guesstimate, not an estimate.

"We just don't have the information we need," says Mr Nel.

"We won't even know until the end of this month how many hectares have been planted with maize, whether it's up to the normal 4.5 million hectares or not.

"The indications for the Maize Triangle as a whole are of a fair to good crop, which we think will be around nine million tons, but a lot can still happen."

BUILDING INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES DETAILED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jan 84 p 11M

[Article by Frank Jeans and Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

Business failures in the home-building industry are expected during the year in the light of a 4.5 percent drop in private sector spending envisaged in the Bureau of Economic Research Building Survey.

Commenting on the survey, Mr Johan Grotsius, executive director of the National Association of Home Builders, says: "The expected decrease of 4.5 percent must be seen against the exceptionally high growth rates of 8.3 percent and 11 percent in 1982 and 1983.

"It is logical, therefore, to expect a number of business failures during the next 12 months, particularly since the expected increase of four percent in expenditure in the public sector will have a limited spill-over effect on the industry as a whole," he says.

Also causing concern in the industry is the bureau's expectations of increases of 16 percent and 15 percent respectively in labour and material costs.

"If this materialises, the efforts to reduce the rate of inflation to single figures will be dented," says Mr Grotsius.

His association is approaching the problem in a "positive and dynamic way".

It has developed programmes to improve management expertise as an essential step to improve productivity, which, in

turn, would make a substantial contribution towards arresting rising costs and improve living standards.

Mr Grotsius says the high level of demand has led to increases in the productive capacity of established home-building companies and has led to many new entrants into the industry.

South Africa's building industry will decline by 4.1 percent in real terms in 1984, says the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research.

Although the decline will give the impression of a recession it will come from a high level, the BER says in its latest Building Survey, released today.

It will also mask an expected surge in public sector building.

"Whereas the current downswing will continue into the coming year, it can be expected to level out by the fourth quarter of 1984.

"During the forecast period competition in tendering will remain strong, labour and materials should be relatively freely available and tender prices should rise at a slower pace than the overall inflation rate."

Well-managed firms will find their workloads drop while weak firms might be shaken out of the market.

The BER warns that skilled labour is still short, despite the downswing in the overall building cycle.

COMPLACENCY OUT

This "does not augur well for the availability of skilled labour and the resultant wage demands in the next expansion phase."

Bottlenecks for unskilled labour are less serious, "but no cause for complacency".

Although supplies of face-bricks have improved in some regions, total brick shortages are likely to continue until production levels are raised.

The BER expects the private housing sector to sag because of the shortage of finance and the relatively higher mortgage rates, which should stay high until about mid-1984.

Private non-residential buildings are also likely to be hit.

Over-all labour costs, which increased sharply last year, should be kept to a 16 percent rise in 1984.

"Materials costs should, likewise, exhibit a slower rate of increase — an average 15 percent rise appears realistic."

Plant costs are expected to rise by about 13 percent on average during 1984, but no rise in fuel prices is expected.

The BER says its survey results show a further improvement in the over-all business mood of respondents, although the responses are still on the pessimistic side.

Helping to keep demand for private housing fairly buoyant will be housing subsidies and the public sector pay rises due in 1984, as well as a flow of immigrants.

"We estimate the real growth in the private residential sector to have been 11 percent in 1983. We foresee a real 4.5 percent decline in 1984 that will reflect a downswing in the cycle from the peak that was attained in 1983.

"It is important to note, however, that the tendency in the first six to nine months of 1984 will be downwards, but that by the fourth quarter a revival in the private house-building sector should once again be in the offing."

The amount set aside by the authorities for low-income housing in the coming year should exceed the inflation rate.

"On the other hand, it should be stressed that a larger portion of the available funds will be channelled into basic infrastructure (roads, sewerage, etc) than into traditional mass-housing schemes."

Over-all, the BER expects investment by public authorities to be marginally up on 1983 figures.

It adds: "The prospects for growth from the new (lower) level reached in public corporation investment in housing ap-

pear rosier now than at any time during the past two years.

"We therefore expect a positive growth rate during 1984.

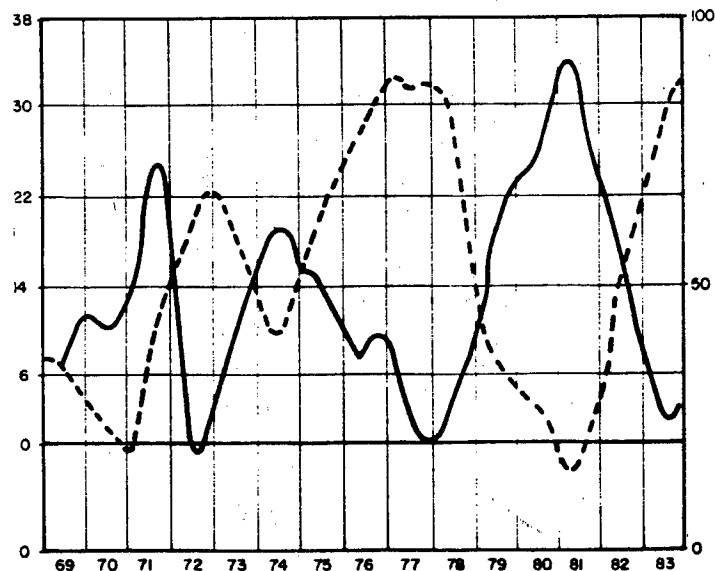
"We expect that the decline in public residential investment will be arrested during the coming year and that a four percent real growth rate appears reasonable and realistic."

The private non-residential building cycle seems firmly set on its downswing, the BER says.

"We estimate a four percent real decline in 1983 from the high level reached in 1982 and expect a further decrease of 8.2 percent in real terms in investment in private non-residential buildings during 1984."

Spending by the authorities on offices and other non-residential buildings is expected to rise, "as it is virtually impossible for Government to curtail spending in this sector any further.

"However, no dramatic increase can be foreseen."



The solid graph show that the rate of building cost increases has started to accelerate again after peaking at over 30 percent (left hand key) in 1981. The dotted graph (right hand key) shows that the degree of competition in tendering has remained high.

IMPACT OF FORCED REMOVALS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jan 84 p 4M

[Article by Tim Cockerell]

[Text]

Forced removals of families from the suburbs of Mayfair and Pageview will create financial problems which in at least one case will amount to financial suicide.

The Star chose two families at random, one from each population group, to find out what the removals would mean to them in rands and cents.

Mr and Mrs Fanie Naude moved to their four-bedroom house in Mayfair five months ago.

The move from Witpoortjie involved placing their son Stefie (5) at E P Beaumont School in Grosvenor near Mayfair at a cost of R180 for new uniforms.

Their daughter Claudia (3) is still at home.

The house needed extensive renovation and rewiring. Mr Naude spent R700 to R800 on painting, redecoration and installation of a stove and geyser.

At a rent of R85 a

month the landlord took little interest in the state of the property and two rooms still have fallen ceilings and rotting floorboards.

Mr Naude, an electrician, has now been informed by letter that the house is up for sale and he must be prepared to move.

The actual cost of the move is not a worry for the family of four as it has transport. However, the son will once again have to change schools and uniforms.

The areas open to the family are Claremont, Newlands and Pageview at the considerable increase in rent of over R400 a month for a three-bedroomed house.

Mr Naude said that the chances of finding a house near to work and suiting his pocket were small.

The plight of Mr and Mrs Chandrakant Hari involves a move from their home in 11th Street, Pageview, to Lenasia,

35 km from the city.

The family has a son and a daughter studying at university at a cost of R2 000 a year each. A move to Lenasia will mean bus fares of R100 a month each.

Their rent in Pageview is R80 a month and the university and Mr Hari's offices are within walking distance from home.

Instalments on an equivalent home in Lenasia, which they would be obliged to buy under a Community Development scheme, would be R322 a month.

The estimated cost of the move is R100 to which must be added costs of refurnishing, heating to replace their coal stoves and burglar-proofing at R300 to R400.

The entire exercise, says Mr Hari, would mean courting financial suicide.

"People cannot cut on rent, rates and so on so they cut back on clothing, food and medicines. It is plain stupidity," he says.

Many Worries Looming for Displaced Families

[Article by Mick Ellingham and Heather Saunders]

Many people in the affected suburbs of Pageview and Mayfair will suffer from difficulties other than financial hardships when they are forced to move from their homes.

Among the Indians who will have to leave Pageview is the Bulbulia family of 13th Avenue.

Mrs Khatija Bulbulia says she is sad and bitter that her family is to be uprooted.

The Bulbulias have three children aged 20, 19 and 14, the youngest attending the Indian High School in Fordsburg.

Mr Bulbulia lives within walking distance of the shop he owns at the Oriental Plaza. If forced to live in Lenasia, his travelling expenses would be greatly increased.

Mrs Bulbulia says: "I wish people could be left alone to live their own lives."

The Asvat family of 12th Street also faces eviction from Pageview. Mr Adan Asvat is unemployed and finds it difficult to support his family of three children.

The family is dependent on what Mrs Asvat earns as a factory worker. If forced to move to Lenasia, the two children would have to travel by bus to attend the Islamic school 7 km away.

Mr Asvat says: "I could move to Lenasia only if

the rent is the same as I pay in Pageview."

Mr Rashid Bulbulia, no relation to Mrs Khatija Bulbulia, has been dubbed "the mayor of Pageview" by business associates and has been a resident of the suburb for 48 years.

He was born in the house where he now lives and his father opened the first shop in 14th Street, Vrededorp.

When 14th Street was cleared to make way for the Oriental Plaza Mr Bulbulia made a determined stand against the move.

He was the last trader to continue operating in the area but was eventually forced to move to the Plaza.

He lives in 13th Street with his wife Jubida and three children Moosa (25), Mohammed (21) and Fatima (19).

He said that he would have nothing to do with Lenasia and sent his children to a private school in Johannesburg.

"Pageview is my life," he said.

Since Mayfair was proclaimed an Indian area, among the many affected was the Vasconcelos family living in Clifton Street.

Mrs Maria Vasconcelos's eldest son, aged eight, is mentally handicapped and attends a special school in the area.

Mrs Vasconcelos said: "We can't afford to move anywhere else so we will stay here as long as we can."

Among the hardest hit by the pending removal of whites from the suburb is a family of physically disabled people living in a specially modified house.

They are a widow, Mrs Queenie Miller, her two sons Paul (28) and Percy (27) and her widowed sister Mrs Bianca Hyman.

The special features of their house in Somerset Street are wide passages, ramps and spacious rooms which allow free access to all parts of the home.

Mr Paul Miller is the only breadwinner of the family in his job as a lift operator at a Mayfair department store. Transport to and from work is provided by Saint Giles Association for the Physically Handicapped.

Mrs Miller does not know where the family will move to. She says: "I've been praying and praying, but it doesn't help."

The owner of the house, Mrs Mary Sham, says: "The only happiness they have is to sit in the sun on the porch."

Mrs Sham says she is disappointed and despondent at leaving the Millers homeless by having to sell her house, but she has no choice.

SPENDTHRIFTS THREATEN SA GROWTH, SAYS BANK

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jan 84 p 10M

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

The erosion of thrift is threatening South Africa's economic growth and therefore employment, Volkskas warns in its latest Economic Spotlight.

"The course of the personal savings ratio during the past few years undoubtedly indicates that the average person's propensity to save is being seriously eroded.

"The extent to which many individuals are prepared to use credit to satisfy their desire to buy borders on recklessness in the handling of their personal financial affairs."

Lack of thrift causes problems when unforeseen obligations arise, "particularly if a large proportion of future earnings is pawned in advance" to discharge debts.

"It is a remarkable fact that unemployment generally is low, a satisfactory average economic growth rate is maintained, balance of payments problems are kept in check and price rises are much less of a problem in those countries where a sound level of personal savings is sustained."

Volkskas says that if population growth is taken into account it appears that per capita living standards declined in South Africa by about 13 percent during the past three years, making it more difficult for the man in the street to balance his budget.

"Analyses have shown that since 1981 the rate of increase in real private consumption expenditure has almost consistently exceeded the growth rate of real personal disposable income....

"In plain language, this means that, on average, the man in the street has been spending proportionately more than the increase in his disposable income."

Historically, individuals saved an average of about 10 percent a year, but this percentage has declined considerably since 1980.

"In 1982 the propensity to save was 3,8 percent, while in 1980 it was still about seven percent.

"On the basis of figures available for the first nine months of 1983, it seems... the personal savings ratio will reach an historical low for the year as a whole."

Among the factors responsible for the drop in individual savings, says Volkskas, are the slower rate of increase in nominal pay rates, the decline in net income from farming, the high inflation rate, high interest rates, the aggressive marketing of bank credit, inflationary expectations, and the relatively rapid increase in the pay of the lower-income groups.

FIERCE COMPETITION IN FERTILIZER INDUSTRY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jan 84 p 7M

[Text]

The fertiliser industry has entered an era of fierce competition, according to a spokesman for Fedmis.

List prices of fertilisers have risen by an average of four percent but quantity and other competitive discounts will keep the real price to the farmer more or less at the same level as last year.

The entry of Sasol into the fertiliser market and the effects of the drought have created a buyer's market, the spokesman said.

With price and import controls gone, the fertiliser companies have to sell to the farmer at approximately the price at which the customer could have imported his requirements himself.

Increasing world prices, exchange rate fluctuations, and an expected 10 percent rise in rail charges as from March and also a stronger demand after a good maize crop could send the price up again this year.

Some companies are selling at today's prices for delivery and payment in July.

With the race now on for the 1984-85 market, companies are treating the cost of working below capacity as a loss and charging only reduced overheads. Modern cost accounting is being adopted throughout the industry.

Industrywide solidarity has been discarded and the functions of the fertiliser society might be scaled down.

It is understood that

this is one of the reasons for the early retirement of the Fertiliser Society's chief executive, Dr H C Luitingh, who has for 17 years tried to build a co-ordinating body for the industry on the principle of rationalisation rather than competition.

The National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo) said it was well satisfied with the present situation in the fertiliser industry.

If it could maintain its competitive spirit it was exactly what Nampo had always tried to encourage.

If prices go up on a market-related basis, Nampo would accept this. Price fluctuations should be cushioned, however, by introducing a market for future deliveries so that farmers could protect themselves.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON REPELLING 'SOVIET ONSLAUGHT'

MB310919 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Station Commentary: "A South African Display of Soviet Arms"]

[Text] The full extent of South Africa's recent successful raid on SWAPO bases in southern Angola has been laid bare with a display in Cape Town on Friday of hyper-sophisticated Soviet weapons seized during the operation. The display of these weapons is significant in more ways than one. It is the first time that the Russian-made SAM-9 mobile missile launching system has fallen into anticommunist hands. Together with an AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher and other weapons, as well as battle maps and documents in Russian and Portuguese, the display represents further (?proof) of Soviet intentions in Southern Africa.

There is no way that weapons of this caliber are required merely for Angola's defense. Besides which, South Africa has no fight with Angola, as has been stated repeatedly. South African Defense Force incursions into southern Angola are carried out with one objective only: The eradication of SWAPO strongholds. South Africa's fight is with SWAPO. It cannot allow SWAPO terrorists to take over South-West Africa through violence and intimidation. And, because SWAPO plans and launches its attacks on South-West Africa from southern Angola, it is necessary for South Africa's defense force to enter southern Angola and destroy SWAPO bases.

This situation is being exploited by the Soviet Union in typical fashion to gain control of the world's strategic areas. The Kremlin already has Angola in its grip through propping up the MPLA Government with its Cuban surrogate force. Together, the Soviet Union, the Cubans, and other Eastern Bloc forces are supporting SWAPO in an attempt to install a marxist government in Windhoek. Should they succeed, Soviet control of the entire subcontinent will be made very much easier.

It is this scenario which South Africa is committed to prevent. And with the seizing of the sophisticated Soviet weapons, it will be in a better position to develop counter measures in dealing with the Soviet onslaught. This onslaught is no figment of the imagination. It is a very real threat to the whole of Southern Africa, one which no government in the subcontinent can afford to take lightly.

HANHILL INDUSTRIES' ASSAULT ON EXPLOSIVES MARKET ENDS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

HANHILL Industries' much-vaunted assault on the explosives market seems to have ended.

It is believed a deal was concluded yesterday by which AECI will acquire National Explosives for R20m.

The deal is subject to approval by the Competition Board which, by late yesterday, had not been formally approached on the issue.

An AECI spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny a deal had been done and Mr Oliver Hill, Hanhill's managing director, declined to comment.

Hanhill has a 25% stake in National Explosives with the remaining 75% held by the unlisted National Process Industries.

Sources in the chemical industry said the sale to AECI came after several weeks of hectic bargaining, during which Protea Holdings emerged as an outright bidder for Hanhill.

They described R20m as a "most favourable" price for National Explosives and said that, even if the company were offered to others in the chemical industry at this price, it would be unlikely to attract a buyer.

"The others (in the chemical industry) have enough problems without paying a premium for an infant in the explosives industry."

The sources claimed that AECI was forced to react to Protea's presence because, with Sanlam's backing, it could have presented formidable competition in the explosives field.

It is likely that, if the AECI deal is successfully concluded and the bulk of the proceeds flow through to NPI, the latter will apply its funds to assist Hanhill.

Mr Hill rejected Johannesburg Stock Exchange speculation that Barclays Bank had threatened to foreclose on Hanhill's overdraft.

Over many years Mr Hill battled to break AECI's stranglehold on the lucrative explosives industry but was thwarted until 1982 when the Competition Board ruled that AECI's explosive supply agreement with the Chamber of Mines was illegal.

Hanhill's share price soared to 230c from 145c on the day the Competition Board released its ruling on the explosive supply agreement, and reached a high of 270c, but the subsequent drought led to a collapse in the fertilizer market, from which Hanhill draws the bulk of its income, and the share price slumped to 80c at one stage last year, before recovering to 145c in the first week of this year.

Speculation surrounding Hanhill yesterday ranged from imminent foreclosure by its bankers to the impending sale of its entire fertilizer stock. The share price plunged to 75c from 125c.

Mr Hill said he had had discussions with Barclays and the conclusion reached was that Hanhill was overgeared. This had left only two options open to the company: a rights issue to raise funds or the sale of some assets.

"Trying to raise money for a fertilizer producer in this economic

climate is impossible, so the only route left open to us was the sale of assets."

Fertilizer industry sources said yesterday Hanhill had attempted to sell its stock of urea and potassium, and had met with limited success through the sale of some product to agricultural co-operatives in the Western Transvaal.

But estimates of Hanhill's fertilizer stocks suggest the company still has urea and potassium worth about R18m on its hands, and in a soft market there are few interested buyers.

CSO: 3400/596

OFS GEDULD GOLD MINE HIT BY MYSTERIOUS FIRES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

ANGLO American Corporation's Free State Geduld gold mine, near Welkom, has been hit by three mysterious fires since Christmas.

The fires could cause a drop in production of 50 000 tons of ore from the mine in the quarter to March.

This would be a fall of about 5% on the mine's average quarterly production of about 1-million tons milled.

The production is not lost in the long term as the mine can go back and take the ore out once the fire is over and operations in the area re-established.

All three fires have been sealed off.

Two are in worked-out areas of the mine and have caused no disruption to operations.

However, the third and latest, discovered on January 2, started in a producing stope on 53 level on the eastern side of the No 2 shaft.

No one was injured in the fires.

Informed sources say the fires may be linked to employee discon-

tent at working on holidays over the Christmas period. This view has been rejected by the FSG managing director, Mr Guy Young.

"There has been no worker unrest or dissatisfaction on Free State Geduld that has come to our attention," he says.

"You cannot rule out the possibility at any time of a worker holding a grudge against the company or a superior for whatever personal reasons.

"However, I have no evidence to connect a dissatisfied or unhappy worker with the fires."

Mr Young says the cause of only one of the fires is known so far. He has declined to give cite the cause as investigations are still being conducted.

He says the cause of fires which start periodically in worked-out areas of gold mines are largely unknown.

"Nobody knows the reasons for more than half the fires which break out in the worked-out areas.

"However, the incidence of fires is traditionally higher at this time of year than at other times."

When mining ceases in a section of a gold mine, the wooden supports are left in place in the worked-out stopes.

Over time the pressure of the thousands of metres of rock bearing down on the mine workings crushes the supports.

Depending on depth, the floor and roof of the workings could be forced together again by the pressure.

"The incidence of fires on any gold mine is clearly a worry to us. While Free State Geduld is not known as a problem mine for fires, the record shows there were six fires in 1979, four in 1980, three in 1981, seven in 1982 and five last year."

Mr Young says damage to the mine in the affected areas can only be assessed once the fires have burnt out and the areas re-opened.

Stoping teams in the working area hit by the fire have been relocated in other parts of the mine.

FSG milled 3,849-million tons of ore in the year to September 1983 and produced 26,9 tons of gold worth R415,5m.

The mine is considering a 65 000 tons-a-month extension to its treatment plant and a similar increase in mining capacity, at an estimated cost of R143m.

A decision on the project is expected this month. If the go-ahead is given, R37,6m will be spent on it in the financial year to September.

MUEZZINS CAUTIONED TO TONE DOWN PRAYER CALLS

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jan 84 p 5

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG: Muslim spokesmen today cautioned muezzins who called worshippers to prayer five times a day over loudspeakers mounted on the rooftops of mosques, to tone down the amplifiers in areas where Christians, Hindus and followers of other faiths also lived.

They were reacting to some complaints over the years from non-Muslims in Indian and Coloured areas, and now whites in Pageview, that the azhaan (call to prayer), especially in the early hours of the morning, disturbed their right to peace.

Petitions have been sent to the police, traffic department and city councils in Johannesburg, West and East Rand, Rustenburg and other areas by complainants.

A Christian resident of Pageview allegedly threatened to shoot a muezzin for the loud dawn azhaan. The Malawian muezzin told a

newspaper that the Pageview resident threatened him with a gun.

The resident denied this and said he had asked the muezzin on an earlier occasion to tone down the speakers, especially at weekends when people wanted to sleep without being disturbed.

Muslim spokesmen today said Islam stressed tolerance towards people of other

beliefs and that both the Koran and traditions advised Muslims to pray silently if their mode of worship disturbed others.

A Koran scholar said: "Islam means peace. It is against arrogance, aggressive attitudes and intolerance in the expression of its beliefs."

He added: "A statement by an Indian spokesman yesterday that more louder calls

may have to be made over loudspeakers in future to reach Mayfair Muslims is opportunistic political rhetoric outside the teachings of Islam.

"So was the statement about religious wars. Muslims and non-Muslims without a proper understanding of the deeper implications of Jihad (holy war) as taught in the Koran should refrain from commenting on this Islamic aspect.

FERRO-CHROME PRODUCTION TO BOOST EARNINGS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jan 84 p 15

[Article by Priscilla Whyte]

[Text]

FERRO-CHROME production in South Africa will be increased by about 35% in 1984 and should earn the country between R300m and R400m.

This is the view of Mr John Hall, chairman of the South African Ferro-Alloys Producers Association and chairman of Middelburg Steel.

He said: "Ferro-chromium exports will be 780 000 tons this year."

On current price estimates, this means earnings of between R320m and R400m.

Ferro-chrome prices have moved from a low in 1983 of 34 US cents a pound to 40c/41c now.

Mr Hall said in an interview he expected the price to continue to firm as the world economic recovery gained momentum.

In 1983, about 580 000 tons of ferro-chrome was produced. The previous peak in production was in 1979/1980, when about 636 000 tons and 682 000 tons of ferro-chrome was produced respectively.

South African production in 1981 was 560 000 tons and in 1982 438 000 tons. The capability of SA to produce 850 000 tons a year represents 50% of world consumption of ferro-chrome.

Mr Hall estimates that world consumption of ferro-chrome will increase 23% from 1,3-million tons in 1983 to 1,6-million tons in 1984.

The last peak in international consumption was 1,6-million tons in 1979 tapering off to 1,5 million tons in 1980, 1,4 million tons in 1981 and 1,3 million tons in 1982.

The SA contribution to world ferro-chrome production in 1970 was only 10% at 160 000 tons.

Today it is over 40%.

The economic cycle in ferro-chrome demand follows this pattern. As demand for ferro-chrome drops, the situation is aggravated by a greater availability of the chromium unit in scrap, because scrap has been generated from the previous upturn.

When demand for ferro-chrome increases, there is a shortage of chromium units in scrap because of the low level of activity in industry during the last recession.

About 75% of ferro-chrome production is consumed in the manufacture of stainless steel.

International stainless steel production is also picking up. Mr Hall says production in 1984 will be between 6,5-million and 7-million ingot tons, an improvement of 16% on 1983 production.

CSO: 3400/596

DETAILS ON MURRAY & ROBERTS EMPLOYEES GIVEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by David Carte]

[Text] THE 67 000 South Africans who work diligently for Murray & Roberts in fields as diverse as construction, spices and helicopters, are doing it largely for charity.

M&R is controlled through Anchusar by three Douglas Murray trusts. According to the trustees, 75% of the trusts' dividend income, which comes exclusively from M&R, goes to charity.

The rest is retained--to protect the charitable beneficiaries in case there is ever a dividend cut. The trusts have 63% of Anchusar, which has 43,7% of the voting shares (47% of the issued shares) in M&R.

Murray & Roberts, with turnover of R2 020-million and a market capitalisation of R200-million, is the third-biggest company in SA not in the Anglo American, Old Mutual, Sanlam or Rembrandt sphere of influence.

Lest any hungry predator should have visions of grabbing control of M&R from a bunch of old biddies, Jeremy Ractliffe, financial director of M&R and one of the six trustees of the Douglas Murray trusts, says control is safer in the trust than in might be in family hands or an institution.

"Our employees don't only work for charity," says Mr Ractliffe. "They work for shareholders and themselves, having a common interest in maximising the wealth of the company.

"I would say one reason for our relatively good performance has been our independence from a major power bloc, which we see as an asset rather than a liability."

Asked if the trustees would consider a generous bid for M&R, another trustee told Business Times: "At present the trustees would never go against the wishes of M&R's management or against what they construe to be the wishes of the late Mr Douglas Murray, whose assets make up the trusts.

"The trusts have done exceptionally well on their M&R holdings and have no desire to convert them into cash or anything else. Still, it might be wise to diversify the trusts. I would expect the trusts' involvement in M&R, which is historical, to decline 10 years from now--once personalities have moved on. In 20 years, the trusts might well have sold out of M&R."

The trusts, administered by six tough trustees loyal to Mr Douglas Murray, devote their funds to education, youth training and people development. They were set up on the death of Mr Douglas Murray, former chairman of Murray & Stewart. He had control of Murray & Stewart and, having bankrolled Douglas Roberts in the establishment of Roberts Construction, a large number of Roberts shares as well. When Murray & Stewart and Roberts Construction merged to form M&R, his trusts gained effective control.

The remarkable news this week was that the trusts have not yet had an offer for the highly desirable construction conglomerate.

CSO: 3400/596

INDIAN COUNCIL ACCUSED OF BLACKLISTING TEACHERS

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jan 84 p 11

[Text]

THE Indian Council executive was accused today of meddling in the posting of newly qualified teachers who did not share its political beliefs.

The Natal Indian Congress's Dr Farouk Meer said the NIC had documentary proof that the Indian Council executive was "politically victimising" young teachers by cancelling their original postings and sending them to remote schools.

This week the controversy of the "blacklisted teachers" took a dramatic turn when some teachers got telegrams telling them that original postings had been reinstated.

"The Indian Council's executive committee has been guilty of political appointments in the teaching profession.

"Now it is victimising people who do not share its stand.

"I have letters in my possession which prove beyond doubt that the SAIC has been meddling in the postings," said Dr Meer.

He showed The Daily News two letters and a telegram from the deputy-director of Indian Education, Mr J.M.E. Zwigelaar.

The first one told the teacher that his appointment had been cancelled and that he was to report to a school in an outlying area.

The second letter told the teacher the cancellation of his original post had been scrapped and he was to report to

the school to which he was posted in the first place.

Both letters read:

"I have to inform you that the executive committee of the South African Indian Council has directed me to..."

However, the telegram from Mr Zwigelaar read:

"I have been directed by the chairman of the executive committee of the Indian Council..."

Dr Meer said this was proof enough that the executive of the Indian Council was meddling in the posting of newly qualified schoolteachers.

A Durban weekly newspaper this week quoted an Indian Council executive committee member, Mr Baldeo Dookie, denying that there was a blacklist.

CSO: 3400/596

ISLAM SEEN AS ONLY IDEOLOGICAL WAY TO OVERCOME OPPRESSION

CAPE TOWN MUSLIM NEWS in English 16 Dec 83 p 10

[Article: "Islam: Revolutionary Heritage of Azania"]

[Text]

PART THREE

Part One of this series was published on September 16 and Part Two appeared in the issue of *MUSLIM NEWS* dated Oct 21 — Nov 3, 1983. The writer argues that Islam is the only ideology that has offered a real challenge to the oppressors in this country. He cites the example of the Muslim slaves and their revolutionary struggle against the conquerors 300 years ago.

In our introduction we stated that—
An ideology must define the line between oppressor and oppressed; it must not only help identify the system of oppression but it must also define the ideals for which the oppressed people are striving AND provide the people with the methods of struggle in order to achieve these ideals.

The serious students of history and ideology will definitely ask the following questions:

- (a) Does Islam identify and critically analyze the problems facing the oppressed people in Azania?
- (b) Does Islam portray and propagate an alternative social order to the ones popularized at the moment?
- (c) Does Islam furnish the oppressed people with the method(s) of struggle in order to eradicate the present minority racist regime and to establish a just social order?

Yes, Islam definitely provides this in very precise and practical terms.

The extra-parliamentary opposition of Islam is always revolutionary and never reformist. This cannot be otherwise because the ideological premises of all other ideologies is in direct contradiction to the Kalimah.

The Ummah is therefore in constant, persistent and perpetual conflict with all unjust social orders and ruling classes and the ideological perspective of Islam is such that it is of IMMEDIATE RELEVANCE to the problems of the oppressed. It is, therefore, literally the Deen of the oppressed.

And it was as the Deen of the oppressed that Islam first made its impact on the soil of Southern Africa.

The mere existence of haves and have-nots has never and will never bring about a revolution. Ideology, as the most important weapon of the oppressed, conscientizes them. That is, it makes the oppressed people aware of the conflicts and contradictions between truth and falsehood and incites them to social action in the cause of truth.

Only those who suffer from enforced intellectual paralysis or choose to be intellectually paralyzed are incapable of distinguishing truth from falsehood.

Tuan Guru and the Sunnah

When Tuan Guru wrote the Qur'an from memory, whilst imprisoned on Robben Island for 13 years, he was following the same revolutionary tradition (Sunnah) that started with the founder of the Ummah.

All things begin with knowledge, for nothing can start or be achieved with ignorance. Hence Iqra! Islam begins with knowledge.

And on the release of Tuan Guru from Robben Island he immediately organized a Madressa (that is, an **ideological school**) for slaves and 'freed' slaves in Dorp Street, Cape Town.

Yet today many of our ideological schools (madressas) have become institutions not for producing revolutionaries but for producing the knowledge of the teacher. The first people therefore who are squandering the revolutionary heritage of Islam are the Madaris.

The Qur'an is taught and must be taught to make men out of men — not to produce intellectual snipes and spineless social chameleons. The same Qur'an that produced the giants in world history like Hazrat Umar (RA), Hazrat Ali (RA), Imam Husain (RA), and more recently, Sayed Qutb, Ali Shariati and Imam Khomeini (but to name a few). Where then are the flowers of our ideological schools?

None of the great men mentioned above ignored the social, political, and economic conditions of their times. It was because they were so concerned with those conditions and became involved with the issues confronting the oppressed people that they become great leaders and outstanding Muslims, even martyred in the cause.

The present Imams and Sheikhs must realize that Islam has a revolutionary tradition, a magnificent heritage which cannot be allowed to be squandered, wasted and ignored. If they do have ideological

proficiency then it is their duty to supervise and monitor the proper and correct implementation of the ideology of Islam.

Ideological clarity and proficiency therefore means clarity and proficiency in our methods of struggle. In Islam, to know means to know HOW TO DO!

Heritage of the slaves

The intellectual roots of the oppressed in Azania do not stem from the 18th and 19th century ideologues of Europe but from the intellectual heritage of the slaves. And the heritage of the slaves is Islam.

Islam, the Deen of the oppressed, is the ideology of liberation against which any other 'ism' pales into insignificance. These 'isms' are no threat to the Muslims at all — they are only of nuisance value.

Islam, the revolutionary heritage of Azania is the heritage of all the oppressed people in Azania — the dead, the living and the unborn.

A community whose members are sober from birth to death, seekers of knowledge from birth to death, who prefer truth to falsehood at all times, and who invite to martyrdom rather than survivalism, is already a liberated community.

We humbly submit that this Ummah, the global community of truth, action and justice is **the vanguard of the oppressed**. This **ideological unit** has been sharpened, tested and steeled over centuries — uncompromising against the enemy and compassionate amongst the oppressed.

The new social order is already being developed in embryo but unless we remove the pious frauds from the mimbars and mihrabs our heritage — the heritage of the oppressed — is being defiled and misappropriated.

The dawn of the Islamic Revolution in Azania is on the agenda of the oppressed and there are many forces — racists, zionists and imperialists — who dread the rise of Islam in Azania.

As for the members of this unique ideological unit, they welcome the opportunity to serve the Cause of Allah and the Cause of the oppressed for struggle in Islam is the practical means for purifying the ranks of the Ummah — ridding it of the idle hypocrites, weak-kneed characters, tricksters and deceivers.

CONCLUDED

GENERAL MALAN GIVES GO-AHEAD FOR MISSILE RANGE

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jan 84 pp 10-12

[Text]

THE Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, has given Armscor the go-ahead to continue with the building of a missile test range on the Southern Cape coast, following the Government's acceptance of the report of the Hey Committee on the effect such a project would have on the environment.

The report by the Hey Committee was unanimous and was accepted in its entirety by the Cabinet on 1 December 1983, with all its recommendations.

Announcing the Government's acceptance of the report, the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr S.A.S. Hayward, said the report was clearly the product of a serious and thorough investigation aimed at finding an acceptable solution to a difficult problem.

Mr Hayward said the Government would like to stress the following major recommendations made by the Committee:

- The development of the proposed missile testing range is vital to the country's interest and an urgent necessity. The proposed site is the only viable one which meets all the essential requirements for the establishment of the proposed facility.
- The fauna, flora and marine life of the area between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta are unique not only in the RSA, but in some respects, in the world.
- The present ownership position, with free access to certain areas, is definitely leading to a steady deterioration of this sensitive area. Further development, especially holiday resorts, could accelerate this decline.
- If the unique character of the area is to be preserved for posterity, the authorities will have to step in to curb the deterioration and restore the area to its original state.

- The siting of the missile range could be instrumental in the conservation of a larger part of the area than exists in the present time.
- Subject to certain limitations and with due regard to the undertakings given by Armscor the establishment of the testing range will benefit the natural environment and the De Hoop Nature Reserve in particular.
- All the activities related to the establishment of the testing range will hold considerable benefits for the area and its people and will promote the Government's policy of decentralisation.

Mr Hayward said that in the light of these findings, the Cabinet had decided, among other things, that:

- the Ministry of Defence may proceed with the establishment of the proposed testing range subject to the recommendations in the report and the undertakings given by Armscor
- the Department of Community Development should, as soon as possible, enter into negotiations with the landowners with the object of acquiring, in the normal way, the land as recommended. It is regretted that concessions in regard to occupation or usufruct can not be considered;
- all land acquired in this way and not needed for the establishment of facilities and infrastructure will be declared a nature reserve in terms of the Cape Nature Conservation Ordinance (No 19 of 1974). All such land is to be incorporated into the De Hoop Nature Reserve and managed by the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation. The usufruct of the area concerned is to be awarded to Armscor;
- negotiations should be entered into with the fishing community at Skipskop with a view to the creation of

alternative facilities with the least possible disruption.

Mr Hayward added that the Government was already considering certain proposals regarding procedures for the future acquisition and utilisation of land for official purposes.

In a statement issued at the same time as that of the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, the Minister of Defence said that he had noted with satisfaction the findings and recommendations of the Hey Committee.

Gen Malan continued:

"It has always been Defence Force and Armscor policy to apply nature conservation in all areas under their control. This takes place in co-operation with the nature conservation authorities.

"As the responsible Minister I am therefore satisfied with the Committee's recommendations. After careful consideration of expert evidence the Committee took its decision in such a way that nature conservation will also benefit fully by its recommendations.

"Therefore the De Hoop Nature Reserve which was in any case never involved, now moves into a new era and the realisation of a long-cherished ideal.

"The importance of our heritage may not be harmed by any modern development, because that we owe to posterity. I am thankful that we can now go ahead with the building of the missile test site, especially in view of the fact that our heritage of nature will benefit greatly.

"I will now give instructions for Armscor to continue with the building of the test site, but they must see to it that all the conditions are scrupulously met.

"I would like to thank the members of the Committee and all those involved who made such a positive contribution to settle a case, which nearly developed into a dispute, in such a nice way. The good communication which the Hey Committee established between nature conservationists and Armscor brought about the settling of an unnecessary misunderstanding and the resultant polemic."

THE question of possible alternative sites for the proposed test range was given lengthy consideration by the Hey Committee.

Sites considered by Armscor during initial surveys included an area in the interior of the North-West Cape, the Great Karoo, the West Coast near Saldanha, Cape Point, Danger Point, Quoin Point, coastal areas between Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth, and St Lucia.

These sites were all eliminated at an early stage because of considerations related to multiple use, safety, security, climate and geography or topography.

After establishing to its satisfaction that the proposed facilities would be used only for experimental weapons guidance tests and evaluation purposes, with a related infrastructure, the committee said that the following activities, which were never intended by Armscor, must definitely not be conducted in the area:

- Testing and evaluation of vehicles, including tanks, armoured cars, trucks, self-propelled guns, etc.
- Detonation of munitions, for example warheads, aerial bombs, bombs, mortars, landmines, handgrenades and other explosive devices.
- Testing of underwater weapons, for example mines, depth charges, torpedoes, explosive and sonar and associated underwater acoustic research projects.
- All forms of military exercises and troop training.

In a concluding comment, the Committee states:

The coastal area between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta is of importance to South Africa not only for its scenic beauty and wildness, but also for purposes of both nature conservation and national security. The Committee appreciates the difficult decision facing the Ministers involved, but reiterates its unanimous view that, in this instance, multiple use of this diverse natural area as both a proclaimed nature reserve and a weapons test range, will be possible without undue prejudice to either cause, provided the conditions stipulated in this report are met and honoured.

TO demonstrate its commitment to minimise the impact of the presence of the test range on the environment, Armscor has given the following assurances:

- The existing De Hoop/Potberg Nature Reserve and all associated conservation, educational facilities and recreational areas will not be directly affected in any way, in fact the nature reserve will be appreciably enlarged.
- Armscor has no intention of appropriating any of the buildings belonging to Nature Conservation and has no designs whatsoever on the buildings of the Potberg environmental education centre.

Armcor Gives Undertakings

- The De Hoopvllei and adjoining Wetlands will be left undisturbed;
- Virtually the entire area found to be of medium to high agricultural value will be excluded;
- The beach, five kilometres to the east of Waenhuiskrans, will remain open to the public;
- A 5 km wide strip of sea from 5 to 15 km east of Waenhuiskrans which is off-limits for safety and security reasons, and forms part of the present fishing industry, will be so enforced only and when necessary in close co-ordination with the fishermen themselves.
- Close co-operation with the local fishing communities will be maintained in order to minimise disruption of their activities;
- The culturally and historically prized Waenhuiskrans will not be disturbed in any significant way. Armcor has no intention of erecting functional buildings in the township. Sufficient land is available for expansion but any future expansion and the nature thereof will rest in the hands of the authorities of Waenhuiskrans;
- Armcor suggests that the eastern area between Potberg Estates and Cape Infanta be under dual management of Armcor and the CPA;
- Armcor proposes that a permanent liaison committee be established between the CPA Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation and Armcor;
- The fire fighting team and resources would be made available to the CPA and other parties in the vicinity of the weapons test range. Availability of helicopters will greatly enhance reaction to emergencies;
- Armcor personnel will not be granted access for angling or other recreational purposes to areas restricted to the public. Such restricted areas will be coastal and marine sanctuaries and breeding grounds, in the true sense of the word;
- Armcor will actively assist where practicable and in consultation with the CPA, in the promotion of nature conservation, e.g. in fighting the intrusion of alien vegetation such as Australian Acacias, the problem of disturbing sand dunes, etc;
- Research scientists and students will have access to the area, subject only to safety and security restraints;
- A site for the permanent aircraft runway has been identified where it will cause a minimum disruption to nature and the residents. Although not the ideally sited it will nevertheless serve the weapons test range needs as well as the civilian needs of Bredasdorp;
- All low flying over the existing De Hoop Reserve will be prohibited. A comprehensive and complete air space control will be established in the entire area, which should represent an improvement on the present situation; especially with particular reference to the vulture colony and the whales in the bay area;
- No other form of military exercises will take place in the range area, specifically no vehicle testing, troop manoeuvres, tracking, parachuting, marine landings, etc.;
- All displaced residents will be treated in a sympathetic manner and compensated in all reasonable and possible ways for the disruption of their way of life;
- All other affected owners will be treated fairly within the established procedures of the State provided that care should be taken that the delicate situation is not abused as an argument to obtain from the State more than what would normally be due;
- Armcor does not deem it essential to own all the land required, and would be in favour of a long term usufruct if such could be arranged;
- Existing houses and other buildings within the area where permanent habitation must cease, would not be used in any way by Armcor personnel. The buildings would not be demolished, but be made available for use by the CPA as part of the De Hoop project where applicable, subject to safety and security restrictions.

Future of De Hoop Nature Reserve Assured

DR Douglas Hey, who headed the committee which investigated the impact of the proposed Armcor project on the coastal area between Waenhuiskraal and Cape Infanta, is an internationally respected conservationist and a retired Director of the Cape Department of Nature Conservation.

In a covering letter to the Minister of

Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr S.A.S. Hayward, Dr Hey says of the committee's report:

"It has been the earnest endeavour of the Committee to approach its task in a systematic, objective and unbiased manner, despite the high degree of public emotion surrounding this project and the aggressive media campaign ...

"Should you decide to accept the recommendations of this Committee and allow the project to proceed, we would respectfully urge that this report be made public. This is considered necessary not only to reassure the conservation lobby concerning the future of the unique De Hoop Nature Reserve, but also in the interests of the public image of the Department of Defence."

The other members of the committee were:

- Mr G.A. Aggenbach, a local farmer and President of the National Wool Growers' Association (Cape Province);
- Prof R.F. Fuggle, Director, School of Environmental Studies, University of Cape Town;
- Mr H.J. Grové of the Department of Environment Affairs and Fisheries;
- Dr A.E.F. Heydorn of the National Research Institute for Oceanology, CSIR, Stellenbosch;
- Cmdt P.G. Marais, Chairman of Armscor;
- Mr W.O. Morsbach, Director of Nature Conservation (Cape Provincial Administration);
- Mr J.G. van Zyl, Senior Planner, Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, and
- Mr H. du P. Wessels, Chairman of the Overberg Regional Development Association.

CSO: 3400/598

BRIEFS

PALABORA COPPER OUTPUT--PALABORA Mining's copper production rose to 126 181 tons in the year ended December from 116 314 tons in 1982. Sales of copper were slightly higher at 124 211 tons (122 345) but sales of magnetite dropped to 66 277 tons (96 473). Sales of uranium concentrates rose to 161 296 kg (157 572) but sulphuric acid sales dropped to 109 734 tons (111 106) and vermiculite sales to 124 263 tons (155 018). Copper production for the year included 1 328 tons purchased from outside sources compared with outside purchases of 117 tons in 1982. Palabora said the increase in copper production was largely due to the additional refining necessary to reduce to normal levels the high level of unrefined anode copper stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. Magnetite and vermiculite sales were lower--reflecting the recessionary conditions experienced by industries using these products. Palabora milled 28,9m tons (29,3) of ore at an average grade of 0,51% (0,50%). [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jan 84 p 20]

SASOL CONTROLS--SASOL has spent R180m on protecting the Eastern Highveld from gaseous and liquid pollution, while Escom has a study group to research "acid rain" and is probing the use of new technology to control air pollution. The two major coal-burning industries in the Eastern Transvaal reacted yesterday to the IUCN report which accused them of causing "acid rain" through high sulphur dioxide emissions. A Sasol spokesman said the company was working on a new sulphur removal process but it had to be refined before it could be commissioned. Sasol said the coal it burned was a small proportion of the total coal used. Most of the coal was used in gasification and sulphur was extracted in solid form from gasifiers. In its last annual report, Escom acknowledged the threat of "acid rain". "In view of Escom's generation expansion, a study group in the environmental section is at present doing research on this subject. An automated pollution monitoring system has been in operation for a number of years in the Eastern Transvaal and this has been extended to include the Orange Free State," the report said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jan 84 p 7]

IRAN INVITES DURBAN MAN--AN Umlazi community leader, Mr David Gasa, has been invited by the Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary council to attend Iran's fifth anniversary independence celebrations. Mr Gasa is the first non-Muslim leader to be invited by the Revolutionary Council. The fiery civic leader is expected to leave Durban on January 29 and return on February 12. "I am very excited about going to Iran. I have applied for a passport and hope that I get it. I

hope that the authorities will grant me one to make this trip which I am sure will be a unique experience for me," said Mr Gasa. Mr Gasa was banned and placed under house arrest for five years. After his five-year banning and house arrest order had expired, it was not re-instated and Mr Gasa has been able to continue with his community work. Mr Gasa is the second person from Durban so far to receive an invitation to attend the celebrations in Iran. Professor Fatima Meer, who is at present in the United States, has received her invitation. She is expected to apply at the South African Embassy in Washington for permission to go to Iran. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jan 84 p 5]

BRAZING BREAKTHROUGH--LOW-temperature aluminum brazing rods and flux from the Non-Ferrous Metal Works group of Durban should find a wide range of applications in areas where brazing has not yet been viable. The co-inventor of the Quickflow product, Mr Daniel Pascoal, says: "The key to the success of Quickflow is its low melting point of 165°C less than conventional brazes. "This means one can now braze aluminium and most aluminium alloys in extruded, cast or rolled form. "Also, for the first time, one can actually braze aluminium foil as little as 0,5mm thick." International interest is being shown in the product's development. But Mr Pascoal says immediate priority is to meet local demand which has still to be gauged. The brazing rods are being sold at R18,75 a kg. A 250ml bottle of flux costs R10,95. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jan 84 p 8]

BADPLAAS BLACKS DEFY ORDER--The deadline for black residents of the Eastern Transvaal resort Badplaas, to vacate their homes in the town passed yesterday without a single family moving to nearby kaNgwane, as ordered by Pretoria. Leaders of the 3,000-strong community headed by Chief Johannes Dhlamini, told a Press conference in Badplaas yesterday that they had no intention of moving voluntarily. "We are not going to resist--we don't have arms. But we will have to be forced to move," said Mr David Lukhele, secretary of the council of Swazi chiefs in South Africa. A spokeswoman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said in Pretoria yesterday that there was no question of forcing the removal in the immediate future. "The future handling of the removal is still under consideration," she said. Residents have been ordered to leave Badplaas on the grounds that it is a prescribed area in terms of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act, in terms of which black residents must be confined to a township. As there is no formal township in Badplaas, the Government has ordered the people to the areas of Eerstehoek, Honingklip and Tjakastad--about 30 km from Badplaas, in kaNgwane. Badplaas has been the site of the Embhuleni royal kraal of the Swazis for more than 130 years and is part of the Eastern Transvaal territory claimed by the Swazis. Removal talks with the Department of Co-operation and Development appear to have broken down because of the tribe's insistence that the Swazi land claim issue be resolved first. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jan 84 p 1M]

BLACK EXAMS 'FIXED'---Cape Town---The national executive of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has accused the Government of deliberately "fixing" examination results. The Cosas national executive last night criticised the pass rate announced by the Department of Education and Training last week for black candidates who wrote the National Senior Certificate last year. Noting "the persistent problem of poor exam results" and the fact that these results were "a shame and a curse for our black communities," the organisation accused the Government of perpetuating an oppressive, racist and undemocratic education system. It called on community organisations to take up the issue of education and the high failure rates in particular. It accused the Government of fixing results so as to "cut down the number of academic students at universities and high schools and to force the majority of them into technikons to acquire skills needed by the private sector." --Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jan 84 p 6M]

VRYHEID LIFTS WATER CURBS---Durban.--For the first time in about three-and-a-half years Vryheid's residents in Northern Natal will be free of water restrictions. The town council met on Monday night and decided to lift restrictions completely, including the ban on the use of hose pipes. The decision was taken after the town engineer estimated there was enough water in the three dams supplying the town to last for four years. The combined level of the Midmar and Albert Falls dams is now 28,6 percent, an increase of two percent overnight. The Karkloof River is flowing strongly and is flowing into the Albert Falls Dam at 23 000 litres a second. Similarly, the Umgeni River is also flowing strongly and is pouring 17 000 litres of water a second into the Midmar Dam. Mr Phillip Kotze, the assistant town clerk of Vryheid, said latest reports showed that the municipal dam, Grootgewacht, was overflowing and that the other dam, Bloemveld, was 50 percent full. The newly-completed State dam, Klipfontein, the town's biggest dam, was 83 percent full. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jan 84 p 12]

HUGE WATER LOSS---Pietermaritzburg.--A quarter of all water supplied to Pietermaritzburg by the Umgeni Water Board in November--about 209 million litres--has been "lost." According to a report before the tradings committee on Thursday, the total quantity of water consumed in the city in November was 844 679 000 litres. However, the city's books show the amount sold to be about 635 000 000l. [as published] The shortfall leaves the city council red-faced at a time when consumers are making sacrifices to conserve water. The deputy city engineer, Mr John Robbins, said there were a number of possible reasons for the discrepancy. "There are of course leakages in the water mains and there could be differences between the readings on the Umgeni Board's meters and our own," he said. "But we are very concerned at the position because, in any event, the figure of 25 percent of water unaccounted for is too high." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jan 83 p 13]

LOAN FROM SWITZERLAND---Cape Town.--The South African Government today signed a 70-million Swiss francs (about R40-million) loan with the Union Bank of Switzerland yesterday. Signing the five-year contract in Cape Town on behalf of the Government, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, described the loan as a "syndicated" one, adding that the interest rate would be six percent. However, with an issue price of 99,50 percent, the interest rate could be about 6,2 percent. The president of the Union Bank

of Switzerland, Dr N Senn, signed on behalf of his bank, which is the "lead manager" in the transaction. The other co-managers are Swiss Volksbank, Deutsche Bank (Suisse) SA, Handelsbank NW and Banca Della Svizzera Italiana. Mr Horwood said the loan was not an "ear-marked" one and would be used for general Government financing. He was happy with the terms which "fits in nicely with our loan programme".--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jan 84 p 17]

AECI BUYS NATIONAL EXPLOSIVES--AECI has confirmed that it has bought the assets of explosives manufacturer National Explosives (NEL) for an undisclosed price, AECI director Chris von Solms said. NEL was owned 25 percent by the quoted Hanhill Industries and 75 percent by National Process Industries, both members of a group headed by Oliver Hill. AECI is by far the biggest supplier of explosives in South Africa, although monopolistic agreements it held with the Chamber of Mines, Sasol and Sentrachem were declared unlawful in a report filed by the Competitions Board in 1982. Mr Von Solms said the initial approach for the deal had come from Hanhill. "I think we can do something with the firm and I think they would have had trouble had they kept it," he said. The deal is subject to Competitions Board approval but Mr Vons Solms said he did not expect there to be any problems. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jan 84 p 17]

CSO: 3400/584

ZAMBIA

NATION EXPECTS TO EARN MORE THAN THREE MILLION KWACHA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Jan 84 p 2

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA expects to earn more than K3 million from coffee exports a year through Indeco's new subsidiary, the Zambia Coffee Company, in Kasama which becomes operational this year, said an Indeco spokesman in Lusaka yesterday.

The spokesman said in a Press statement that the new company would be the sole processing and trading agency for the entire coffee production in Zambia, as was the case with other coffee-growing countries.

The company's acting general manager is Mr Alex Lufwendo, former Nakambala Sugar Estates cultivation manager in Mazabuka.

Mr Lufwendo 35, holds a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture, which he obtained from the University of Zambia in 1973.

He briefly worked for the Government as a crop husbandry officer before he was seconded to the Zambia Sugar Company as an assistant agronomist.

He has since held various senior posts and attended several management courses.

"When fully operational, the Zambia Coffee Company will export an estimated 800 tonnes of coffee annually worth between K2.4 million and K3.2 million," the spokesman said in the statement.

Zambian coffee is ranked among the "exclusive five per cent top bracket," because of its high blending quality. Average prices now are K3,000 a tonne, but it could fetch more than that amount.

The Kasama coffee scheme was developed by Rucom Industries, an Indeco subsidiary, at a cost of K15 million. It comprises 450 hectares.

From that hectarage, Indeco expected to produce about 1,100 tonnes of coffee beans a year. Out of this amount 800 tonnes would be exported, leaving the rest for local consumption. The coffee would be roasted and ground at the company's central plant in Kasama.

CSO: 3400/597

MOZAMBIQUE, ZIMBABWE TO BE APPROACHED TO IMPROVE RIVER TRANSPORT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] THE PARTY and its government is to approach the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to work out ways to improving river transport on the Zambezi and Luangwa rivers, President Kaunda disclosed in Luangwa yesterday.

The President noted that although the countries share part of the two rivers transport among them was not properly organised. He said Zambia would approach the two countries in the spirit of cooperation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

Once improved, he noted, river transport would enable people living in the adjoining areas to visit each other frequently and help cement the already sound relations among the three countries.

President Kaunda who is in Luangwa to continue his tour of markets and shops dealing with essential commodities appealed to people in Luangwa district to maintain good relations with these neighbouring countries.

He lauded the courage displayed by the people of the district during the liberation wars of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

He said the people of Luangwa bore the saddest consequences of the two liberation wars with unequalled courage because they understood the Party and its government policy which seeks to boot out the victimisation from others.

He however, implored them to maintain even greater courage in the face of on-going liberation wars in Namibia and South Africa. Dr Kaunda said he was also impressed by the great strides the district has made in the lima programme and political fields.

He told them that the nation needed a strong Party to succeed in its programme. He pointed out that it was a pity that the Zambezi and Luangwa rivers were being allowed to empty their waters while the country continued to pray for rains essential for realising its programme of increased food production.

He said efforts were being made to utilise the water of the two rivers as soon as funds were available, he said.

CSO: 3400/597

NORAD INCREASES AID BY ABOUT 300 PERCENT IN LAST 3 YEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jan 84 p 2

[Excerpt] THE Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) has in the last three years increased its assistance to Zambia by about 300 per cent to K22 million, said deputy resident representative Mrs Eli Selven Moe in Lusaka yesterday.

She confirmed that joint talks between Norway and Zambia would take place in March to determine the level of assistance to be given this year and the next three.

Under the aid programme which is in form of grants, Norway has been financing village agricultural programmes in Northern Province in addition to a project to construct more than 800 boreholes in the rural Western Province.

Zambia last year received fertiliser worth about K2 million under a commodity assistance agreement and Mrs Moe said other goods included rural telephone exchanges, calcium and agricultural sprayers all worth about K6 million.

Zambia was one of the top recipients of Norwegian aid in Africa but she did not expect the level of assistance to shoot up this year because of the dramatic rise in the last three years.

Under the Village Agricultural Programme (VAP) in the Northern Province, the organisation had been assisting subsistence and upcoming farmers to grow more food.

Apart from giving two free bags of fertiliser to every villager who grew a lima, the organisation provided storage infrastructure, feeder roads and bridges, water furrows and boreholes.

It was reported last September that as a result of VAP activities in the province, a total of 18k000 bags of maize was sold to the Northern Province Co-operative Union--an increase of 9,000 bags compared to the 1981/82 season.

CSO: 3400/597

COPPERBELT POLITICAL SECRETARY HAILS SWEDISH RELATIONS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] COPPERBELT Provincial Political Secretary, Mr Pickson Chitambala has hailed the good relationship that exists between Sweden and Zambia and hoped that this would grow from strength to strength.

Mr Chitambala said that the warm relationship was evidenced by the number of projects in which the Swedish government and other organisations took part, all of which were aimed at helping Zambians.

Mr Chitambala said this when a team of Swedish co-operative centre boards of directors paid a courtesy call at his office in Ndola yesterday.

Sweden, he added, was a country which was on Zambia's side even during the struggle for independence and this had continued after independence.

In reply, leader of the Swedish delegation, Mr O. Lindstroem said his organisation was willing to increase its assistance to co-operative movements in the country and this was why his team was here to see in which area help was needed.

The team, which arrived in the country last Saturday, is visiting Zambia Co-operative Federation affiliated organisations and is on the Copperbelt as hosts of the Copperbelt Co-operative Union.

CSO: 3400/597